The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1873. NUMBER 225.

REAL ESTATE.

HYDE PARK PROPERTY

For sale at the office of ULRICH & BOND, Real Estate Agents, 87 Dearborn-st.

House and 100x150 on Washington-av., near Oak-st., two blocks from cars, $9,500.

100x150, east front, on Washington-av., corner Fifty-second-st., $50 per foot.

75x192, east front, on Madison-st., near Fifty-third-st.

200x170 feet on Chestnut-st., near Woodlawn-av., at $40 per foot.

150x150 on corner of Oak-st. and Jefferson, one block of depot; very choice; bargain.

150x150 on corner of Oak-st. and Washington-av.; both streets macadamized; sewer and gas pipes laid; very choice and cheap.

75 feet on Cornell-st., east front, near Oak-st.; trees on it; choice building site.

150x178, east front, on Monroe-st., near Fifty-seventh-st.; only $45 per foot.

250x178, west front, on Jackson-st., near Fifty-sixth-st.; only $40 per foot.

100x165, to alley, east front, near Oak-st., in Egandale.

Fine south and east frontage on Oak-st. and Egandale-av., near Drexel-av. boulevard; covered with evergreens; choice residence site.

We have a number of other residences and choice building lots, valued from $2,500 to $30,000, at Hyde Park, which we will be pleased to show customers at any time. Two houses to rent at $55.

Acre property and cheap lots at and near Junction, Seventy-fifth-st.

Residence property at Hyde Park from $50 to $100 per foot; is the cheapest property in the market in and around Chicago for the advantages it possesses in locality and proximity to business centre.

ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

The Executors of the Estate of Thomas Suffern, late of New York, now offer for sale

SIXTEEN HUNDRED LOTS,

Bounded on the north by Division-st., on the east by Robey, on the south by Chicago-av., and on the west by Western-av.

These Lots will front on the above-named streets, and also on Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts.

This valuable property has never before been placed in the market, and is now offered on the most favorable terms. For plats, abstracts, and terms apply to

MATTOCKS & MASON, Agents, 523 Wabash-av.

BARGAIN.

We can offer the greatest bargain, in a home, in Chicago. Long time and easy payments.

JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

BELT'S PATENT SHEET-IRON Roofing.

Parties desiring a Metal Roof will find the PERFECTNESS, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS of this Roofing very deserving of examination and adoption.

PRICE: EIGHT DOLLARS per square, PAINTED on BOTH SIDES, boxed and delivered on cars in Cincinnati, O.

CONTRACTS for 100 squares or more, will be entered into for its application on buildings in Chicago at NINE DOLLARS per square, measured after roof is laid, and

WARRANTED WIND & WATER PROOF.

This Roofing is very simple and rapid of application by any ordinary house carpenter.

For further information, circulars, or orders, address

W. S. BELT, Patentee and Manufacturer, 56 and 58 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open April 2.

For admission to College or Grammar School apply to Rev. J. DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank, Chicago.

IMMANUEL HALL.

A HOME SCHOOL. Spring term begins April 15. For information address the Principal, MRS. E. N. PARK, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CARD BOARD AND PAPER HOUSE.

T. S. GILLETT, 116 Fifth-av., AND 103 West Randolph-st.

WALTER TRELEAVEN,

144 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in GOLD PENS. A good assortment on hand for my own retail trade. Single Pens made to order to suit any hand. Pens for repointing can be sent by mail. Enclose 50 cents for each Pen.

SEAVEY'S

RAIN, LAKE & RIVER WATER FILTERS, Wholesale and retail, at SEAVEY'S Hardware and House Furnishing Store, 180 Lake-st.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

This well-known Hotel, rebuilt upon the old site, corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., will open for the reception of guests on TUESDAY, April 1, 1873, elegantly furnished, having a passenger-elevator, bath-rooms, etc., with hot and cold water in each room, warmed by steam, and amply provided against fire, by fire-plugs and hose on every floor. The Proprietors invite the patronage of the public, feeling confident that a reputation of more than 16 years' standing will be fully sustained.

OLD TERMS—$3 PER DAY.

RICKEORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.

A. F. Wells, formerly of Briggs House; W. D. Rector, late of Barnes House, Clerks.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 Hardware Stock for Sale,

Together with Lease, Fixtures, and Good Will, at Quincy, Ill. Business founded in 1844, and has always been the leading house in the city. Best of reasons for selling. Parties desiring a safe and permanent business, in a growing and prosperous locality, will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves upon easy and liberal terms. For particulars address

GARDNER & ROBERTSON, Quincy, Ill.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Three-story and basement brick dwelling on Wabash-av., east front, No. 871, north of Twentieth-st. Stores, basements, and rooms in marble-front block on Wabash-av., just north of Twenty-second-st. Apply to

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

"DUCKS."

A line of choice Breech-loaders at moderate prices, now in stock. Also, Muzzle-loaders, Fishing Tackle, and Sporting Goods.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., Importers, 335 Wabash-av.

HOTEL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in Marquette, the most rapidly growing city on Lake Superior; hotel first-class, and full all the time. C. H. BECKWITH.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

GEO. C. CLARKE, FIRE AND MARINE Insurance, 3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

London Assurance Corporation of London, Assets, $13,234,000 Gold.

Northwestern National Ins. Co. of Milwaukee, Assets, $383,285.

Home Insurance Company of Columbus, O., Assets, $800,734.

Hoffman Fire Insurance Company of N. Y., Assets, $288,355.

Manufacturers' F. and M. Ins. Co. of Boston, Assets, $500,000.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ROOM 11 STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, WASHINGTON-ST. AND FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO, March 29, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of "THE INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO" will be held at the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Chicago, Ill., Thursday, April 10, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of the said Corporation.

A. C. HESING, N. S. BOUTON, J. D. HARVEY, W. K. NIXON, JACOB ROSENBERG, A. E. BISHOP, D. W. WHITTLE.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that D. J. Mackellar, at the office of the American Builder, 414 Wabash-av., is the only person in Chicago authorized to receive moneys on my account. Only receipts given or authorized by him are binding.

CHARLES D. LAKEY, Publisher of the "American Builder," 23 Murray-st., New York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INS. CO., Of New York, has removed to its New Office, No. 157 Washington-st. CHAS. H. FROST, Manager.

REMOVAL.

F. & E. BAUMANN, Architects, HAVE REMOVED TO Metropolitan Block, Rooms 59 and 61. ☞ Passenger Elevator in the Building.

REMOVAL OF BLACKBURN BROS.,

Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings, TO NO. 205 LAKE-ST.

CONFECTIONERY.

NOTICE.

CANDY & CONFECTIONERY.

The public are respectfully informed that the undersigned has bought out Mr. Gunther's Confectionery and Candy Store, 947 State-st., cor. Twentieth, where he intends carrying on the business on the same first-class basis as heretofore. He is the original maker of Chocolate and other Caramels; also, Nugat and every description of home-made Candies.

CARLO MARANESI.

HATS.

BROADWAY AND FIFTH-AV. STYLE SILK HATS.

Bishop & Barnes, COR. STATE & MONROE-STS., Opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARMINE INK AND Mucilage,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO PUBLISHERS.

"The Prairie Farmer Company," 674 Wabash-av., is prepared to do a limited amount of newspaper composition and press-work, in first-class style, at cheap rates.

DOUBLE ELEPHANT

And other Drawing Papers at J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician, 89 State-st., bet. Washington and Randolph.

ALES.

Established for the Sale of Pure Ales, Bottled for Family Use and Shipping.

A Glass of Fine, Sparkling Ale, at Home, for 3 cents. Families should bear in mind they can now be supplied with PURE Ales, Lager Beer, Porter and Stout, in bottles holding a full quart, at $2.25 per dozen; full pints, $1.25; full half pints, 83 cents per dozen (by ordering two dozen), and by this plan can enjoy a glass at their own table at the small cost of three cents.

Orders by mail solicited.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.

STEEL & CO., Importers and Bottlers of Pure Foreign and Domestic Ales, Lager Beer, Porter, and Brown Stout.

Agents for the following Breweries, and Bottlers of Wm. Massey & Co.'s celebrated Philadelphia Ales, Porter, and Brown Stout, Allsopp & Son's India Pale Ale, Dawes & Co.'s Montreal, Canada, Ales, Porter, and Extra Stout, Cincinnati Lager Beer.

Office and Salesroom, 161 East Madison-st.; Bottling Vaults, 120 South Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALLSOPP'S

World-renowned INDIA PALE ALE, in bulk, for sale in bond to the trade, and in bottle for private families. Montreal Ales, in bulk in bond. Massey & Co.'s celebrated Phila. Ales and Porter, in bottle, for private families, at STEEL & CO.'S, 161 East Madison-st., and 120 South Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.

SHELDON & WATERMAN, 30 Nixon's Building.

WASHINGTON.

The Financial Policy of Secretary Richardson.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Postmaster General Creswell to Make a Tour of Postal Inspection.

The Pacific Railroads and the Government to Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TREASURY POLICY.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 31.—The new Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Richardson, gave the first intimation of what his policy with regard to the sale of gold and the purchase of bonds is to be, yesterday, when he issued his programme for the month of April. His predecessor, Senator Boutwell, was in the habit of making his purchase of bonds about equal to his sales of gold. It is understood, however, that a necessity exists for this policy, which was unknown under Boutwell's Administration, or at least it had no existence until last fall. At that time a certain amount of $44,000,000 of currency reserve was put in circulation. It has never been entirely replaced. The action of Congress at its last session, though not mandatory on this question, was sufficiently explicit to indicate that further drafts upon the reserve would provoke positive legislation. According to the last public debt statement, there was about $2,570,000 of this reserve still out. It is understood that the purpose of Secretary Richardson is to replace this sum at the earliest time possible. To do so, he will, of course, be compelled to sell as much gold as he can spare to help meet the current expenses of the Government, and purchase a less amount of bonds. This policy will necessarily lead to contraction, but that appears to be the policy for the present, at least of the Administration. Some persons will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that during the last year contraction has been carried on by the Treasury Department to the extent of $3,000,000. This has been done mainly by the redemption of the 3 per cent certificates, and through the operation of the law redistributing the National Bank Currency. It is the popular impression that the action of the Secretary of the Treasury has a marked effect upon the monetary interests of the country. Judge Richardson is of the opinion that it is not his orders to buy bonds or sell gold that convulse Wall street, but the condition of the money market in Europe and the amount of imports.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The amount of money which will be withheld from the Pacific Railroad Companies, in accordance with the recent act of Congress, will reach from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 annually. This is on the transportation account. It is the purpose of the companies interested to immediately submit the question of the right of the Government to withhold this money to the Courts, and they will push it with as little delay as possible. They hope to have a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States in less than a year. The officers of the Company seem confident that the action of Congress will not be sustained by the Supreme Court. The Secretary of the Treasury is of a different opinion. At all events till there is a decision by the Supreme Court the transportation account will be suspended.

DURELL AND BUSTEED.

It is mentioned here, in connection with the administration of those eminent jurists, Durell, of Louisiana, and Busteed, of Alabama, that in all the proceedings in bankruptcy which have been had in their respective courts, not one cent of dividends has ever yet been made to creditors. It is suggested that the contingent fund of these courts must be enormous.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the case of Olcutt vs. the Fond du Lac Commissioners, which came up on appeal from the United States Court in Wisconsin, the Supreme Court decided to-day in favor of the Commissioners. In this case the plaintiff resisted the payment of taxes, assessed by reason of a county subscription to a railroad. The ground taken was that the Legislature of that State, in passing an act to authorize this subscription, violated the clause of the constitution which provides that private property shall only be taken for public uses. The Court held that a railroad was a public use, in the use of the above clause; that the act of the Legislature was constitutional, and that the taxes were legally assessed.

In the State of Kansas against the Kansas Pacific Railroad, imposing taxes on the land grant of the latter corporation, the Court held that the State had no right to make such assessment. The decision was based on the restrictions in the act of Congress, making the grant of land, whereby the road was liable to perform several conditions precedent before the legal title would rest.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the case of the City of New Orleans against Myra Clarke Gaines, from the Circuit Court of Louisiana, the appeal sought to reverse the decree of the Court below in favor of Mrs. Gaines for $125,266 as rent and profits from lands belonging to her, which had been in the possession and use of the city. Mrs. Gaines brought her action to recover possession under the former decision of this Court in her favor on the general question of her rights. The report of the Master to whom the case was referred was in her favor, and the Court entered a decree thereupon accordingly. The Court directs the affirmance of the decree, disallowing the exceptions thereto.

No. 168. Barrett v. Barney et al. This was an action brought by Barrett to recover of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company damages alleged to have been done to the building in which their office in San Francisco is located, by the explosion of nitro-glycerine, which caused so much consternation a few years ago. The question was whether, as common carriers, they were liable for having in their possession the fatal box, and consequently for damages done by the explosion to other portions of the building than the rooms occupied by them. The decision below was in their favor, and it is here affirmed. The Court say that if the Express carriers are chargeable with notice of the contents of packages carried by them, they must have the right to refuse to receive packages, unless their contents are known. It would be unreasonable to require them in that case to accept as conclusive in every instance the information given by the owner. They must be at liberty whenever in doubt to exact the right of inspection of contents as a condition of carriage, but the doctrine, which would lead to such a course of business, would cause great inconvenience and seldom accomplish any good. Fortunately, the law is not so unreasonable, and does not enforce such a doctrine, and the conclusion is that the carrier is not chargeable with the notice of the contents of packages, and should not be held liable for an act done without his fault.

No. 163. State of South Carolina, ex rel. Wagner against the Treasurer of Charleston County. The question in this case was, whether the tax officer was bound to accept bills of the Bank of South Carolina in payment of taxes, the allegation being that, by its charter, bills of the bank were to be receivable for all dues to the State. The County Treasurer answered that the bills were issued in 1861, and were in aid of the rebellion, and were, therefore, not a legal tender; and secondly, that the clause of the charter under which payment had been tendered had been repealed. The first question was found by the jury in favor of the bank, but the Court held that the clause requiring the State to receive bills for taxes was substantially repealed. This ruling is sustained here, and judgment is affirmed.

PERSONAL.

The President, with Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, and General Babcock, will leave on the noon train to-morrow for a visit to New York, where they will remain the greater part of this week.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

A comparison of the receipts of internal revenue for six months ending Jan. 31, 1872 and Jan. 31, 1873, shows an increase in the latter on spirits of $2,617,902; fermented liquors, $690,234; penalties, $68,512.

Commissioner Douglass has sent a civil engineer to South Carolina to complete surveys of lands for direct taxes to the United States, and authorized to be redeemed under certain conditions, in order that an accurate map may be make for the use of the internal revenue officers in making deeds, and for future use in the event of legal controversies, growing out of the United States sales, as to boundaries and titles.

FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Rear-Admiral Montgomery were interred at Oak Hill Cemetery to-day. There was a large attendance of officers of the navy.

BROOKS.

It was thought, last week, that the Hon. James Brooks was improving, but yesterday and to-day it was not so favorable.

CURRENCY MATTERS.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day notified the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $600,000 National Bank notes during March, and the Secretary will to-morrow call in the balance of the 3 per cent certificates remaining unpaid, which will finally complete the retirement of the whole of $45,000,000 of 3 per cents, as provided in the act of July 12, 1870, which authorizes the issue of $54,000,000 in National Bank notes.

POSTAL.

The Senate Special Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, April 8, in order to consider the subject of the railroad postal-car service, and to hear statements.

The Postmaster-General has made the following reply to the announcement by the railroad companies of their purpose to continue, for the present, running postal cars:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.

To Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of the letter communicated on the 29th, signed by yourself and the representatives of several other railroad companies, requesting that the notice given me under date of 27th of January last, relative to the withdrawal of railway post-office cars, after the 1st of April proximo, be considered suspended for the present. The announcement made in that communication of the purpose of the companies to continue to run such cars until a sufficient time shall have elapsed to ascertain the views of the Special Committee charged by the Senate of the United States with the duty of considering and reporting on the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between the railroad companies and the postal service of the country, is duly noted, and in the event that the companies obtain a hearing before the Committee, I shall be happy to be present, as they request. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

POSTAL SERVICE INSPECTION.

NEW YORK, March 31.—It is reported from Washington that Postmaster-General Creswell is to start, in a day or two, on a Southern tour, in company with Senators Howe and Cameron, his principal object being to inspect the postal service. The postal-car difficulties he now considers settled until the next Congress.

MR. CURTIS RESIGNS.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The announcement is made that George William Curtis resigned about two weeks ago from the Advisory Civil-Service Board. His resignation was accepted.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The events of the day in financial circles were unusually important. The new programme of Secretary Richardson was the great topic of discussion, and elicited much criticism. The Secretary, in the present impoverished condition of the Treasury, resulting from large appropriations by Congress, had either to draw freely upon the $44,000,000 legal-tenders or keep up his gold sales and decrease his bond purchases. He chose the latter alternative. The street generally looked for inflation, and the new programme was accepted as contraction, or at least as anything but inflation. The disappointment which followed was the basis for most of the wide fluctuations to-day, although subsequent events assisted in aggravating the financial situation.

Money was very stringent. Early in the day, all renewals and new loans were at 1-16 per diem; but later the price rapidly advanced, and, before 3 o'clock, ⅛ per cent and interest was paid. After that time, ⅜ per cent was paid, and before 4 o'clock loans were made at 1 per cent. The banks were calling in loans to-day, and one institution, banking for the city, called in a large amount, which was one great reason of the stringency.

The Comptroller of the Treasury denies that he has called on 300 National Banks to make good their reserve within thirty days.

Mercantile paper is nominal.

GOLD

was buoyant and excited, with wide and frequent fluctuations. At the opening the market was steady at 116⅞@117, and remained at these figures for some little time, but during the early part of the afternoon the demand suddenly increased, and there was a steady advance to 118⅛. The upward movement was assisted by reports from London that money on the street was ¼ to ½ per cent above the bank rate. A noticeable feature of the speculation during the afternoon was the heavy buying on mercantile account, and to cover outstanding short contracts. It was a sort of general scare on the part of merchants and speculative bears, although the parties operating for a rise naturally assisted the upward movement. The large advance of the day induced considerable realizations for "bull" account, and, late in the afternoon, prices reacted about 1 per cent from the highest point. The excitement in the room was very great all day, and the galleries were thronged with spectators. The cliques have clearly the control of the market; and it is feared that, before Saturday night, they will but up the price to 120. They can do this easily by buying the Treasury sale this week, and locking it up, the same as they are understood to have done last week. They claim that the Secretary of the Treasury is in a tight place. He has determined to let out but $6,000,000 of gold this month, because, they say, he dare not sell any more. His balances to-day show that he has $68,330,000 in coin in the Treasury, of which $23,700,000 are certificates, leaving but $44,630,000 of actual coin with which to meet current expenses, and provide for the payment of the May interest, which amounts to about $25,000,000. It is also asserted that he has deferred payment of obligations on the Treasury until April, and that next month he must use liberally the legal-tender reserve, if he would meet his drafts.

STOCKS.

The stock market was active, and the fluctuations wide and rapid. The extreme decline was 3¾ per cent, but the general list showed a fall of 1 to 2 per cent. This was the result of a general want of confidence, and the bull cliques took advantage of the feeling to market their holdings and get out. The business of the day, as recorded in the official list, is enormous. Central went to par; Rock Island to 113⅝; and other stocks fell in proportion. Great excitement, bordering on panic, prevailed. Late dealings exhibit more steadiness.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were lower at the close.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

were completely demoralized. At the close quotations were entirely nominal. Bankers have been making up an estimate of the amount of outstanding borrowed sterling, and have arrived at £1,797,000 sterling as the amount, with exception of that of one firm.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet, with limited arrivals. Prices of family brands were steady. Low and medium grades were easier at the close. Good No. 2, and superfine are scarce and in fair demand. Fancy Minnesota is not plenty and in good demand. Sales 6,600 brls; receipts, 9,554 brls. Nothing was done in wheat, and prices of spring are nominal and favor the buyer. Winter was scarce and comparatively firm. The advance in gold checks business and unsettles values. The demand is chiefly for milling. Sales, 16,000 bushels; receipts, 10,060 bushels. Stock in New York and Brooklyn warehouses for the week ending March 22, 521,184 bushels. Pork was firm, but rather quiet. New mess is quoted at $16.62½ cash. On Saturday evening 250 barrels extra prime sold at $13.25. For future delivery, $16.50 is reported bid, without business. Receipts, 1,472 packages. Cut meats showed a light business, but prices were generally firm. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 7@7¼c, without transactions. Receipts, 4,115 packages. Bacon was dull, irregular, and unsettled. Long clear is quoted at 9⅛@9¼c, and short clear at 9⅜@9½c. Lard was fairly active, and very firm. Of Western, 1,250 tierces sold at 8 13-16c for April, and 9⅛c early for June. City is quoted at 8¾@8⅞c, the lower bid. Receipts, 2,338 packages.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Mystery—Antecedents of Roscoe, the Supposed Murderer—King, the Murderer, Dying—Stokes—Miscellaneous Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The republication in this city of the fact that Charles Goodrich was murdered by a Spaniard, named Roscoe, first announced in THE TRIBUNE, has created an intense excitement in the community, and detectives are terribly angry. They cannot understand how the secret leaked out, and while they acknowledge that it is true in the main, they continue their old policy of throwing doubt upon such portions of the story as they imagine have been adduced by reasoning. At 6 o'clock this evening a close carriage drove up to Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, and two New York detectives alighted, followed by a stout, dark-looking man, heavily ironed. His hands could not be seen, but he answered the general description of Roscoe, except that in addition to mustache, a goatee, apparently of a few days' growth, ornamented his chin. The trio proceeded up stairs to Chief Campbell's room, and several headquarters detectives rushed down stairs to prevent the reporters from questioning the coachman. As an additional prevention the latter was ordered to keep moving up and down the street. Rumor went abroad that the murderer had been captured, and an excited crowd collected. After about three-quarters of an hour, the two New York detectives and their quondam prisoner descended the stairs smiling, the latter without irons. The three re-entered the carriage and drove rapidly off in the direction of the ferry. Reporters followed in hot chase, but the carriage suddenly turned a corner and gave them the slip. Chief Campbell refused to disclose the name of the prisoner or nature of the interview, but it is surmised that the man was arrested on suspicion and subsequently proved himself innocent.

Mrs. Meyers' father visited Raymond Street Jail this afternoon, but she at first refused to see him. He pleaded so earnestly that she relented at length, but informed him that the less she saw of her relatives until she got out the better she would be pleased.

A fact has leaked out to-day which is held to be important as one of the links in the chain of evidence, which is to clear up the mystery, that Mrs. Meyers has asked for medical attendance for a loathsome disease from which Goodrich was suffering at the time of his death. The police say that Mrs. Meyers will take the stand at the inquest to-morrow, and Mr. W. W. Goodrich announces his intention of telling all he knows about the woman he saw one morning at his brother's house.

A gentleman has given information about a man named Roscoe, answering closely the description of the supposed murderer, who was in the parish prison of New Orleans in 1863, charged with shooting a man in a case in which a woman was involved. He was of dark complexion, with large, handsome black eyes, and slightly prominent cheekbones. One of his feet turned over a little toward the inside, and gave an appearance of lameness to his walk. He had a dark stain of Indian ink on one of his hands. He was not a Spaniard by birth, but a native of New Orleans, of Spanish or Cuban parents. He spoke French, Spanish, and English. He was about 28 years old at that time, and wore a long black moustache. When asked to enlist in the Federal service, he refused, preferring to take his chances of getting out of prison otherwise. He was dressed like a gentleman, and was cleanly in person. Two years ago last summer a person who saw him in the New Orleans prison, and who was formerly an officer in the volunteer service, met him not far from the corner of Spring and Wooster streets, in his shirt sleeves, and carrying in his arms a small dog. This would seem to show that he at that time was living in that vicinity. He accosted Roscoe with the question, "Hello, what are you doing here?" The latter started at the recognition, and blushed. He gave no account of what he was doing in New York, merely explaining that he got out of prison soon after the gentleman whom he was abducting left New Orleans.

King, the murderer of O'Neill, is dying of venereal disease and consumption. He is confined to his bed, and is hardly able to move. Dr. Nealis says he can't live two months. Warden Johnson has applied to have him removed to the hospital. Foster's execution prostrated him completely.

George Francis Train is to be examined as to his sanity before a Sheriff's jury on Thursday.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 31.—The bound of gold to 118⅛ to-day causes great excitement, bordering on a panic. No failures have yet been reported, but it is believed, unless the excitement is checked and the markets steadied, some will necessarily occur.

Nine jurors were obtained to-day in the case of Nixon, on trial for the murder of Charles Pfeiffer a few weeks ago.

The Morris Canal, New Jersey, will be open for navigation within ten days.

A challenge has been issued to match a Jersey amateur against Paine, the champion pigeon shooter, to shoot fifty birds with one ounce of shot, each to find trap and handle for each other, eighty yards boundary and twenty-one rise, for $250 against Paine's $500.

The high winds of Saturday night and yesterday caused a considerable portion of the coast on parts of Long Island to be submerged. At Hunter's Point large quantities of lumber were floated off by the overflowing of the wharves. A passenger train on the Long Island Railroad narrowly escaped floating out on a bridge.

In consequence of orders from President Cespedes, of Cuba, changes are made in the *personnel* of the representatives of the Republic in this country. A confidential agency is established in place of the existing offices, and Mayorga consequently resigns the general agency held by him.

The story published in a sensational paper, yesterday, that it was known that Roscoe was the murder of Goodrich, is pronounced by officials a fiction. Roscoe, they think, may have had something to do with it, and it is true that the authorities seek his arrest, but Mrs. Myers, alias Armstrong, is known to have been at the house on the night of the murder, and on that night had been in company with Goodrich in New York until 9 o'clock, when they parted amicably. There is no clue to the whereabouts of Kate Stoddard, an intimate of the deceased. She is a suspected party, and could probably throw light on the murder. On the other hand, the Chief of Police relates that Mrs. Myers admitted to him that Roscoe was the murderer, but her statement does not correspond with what has been published. The Chief, therefore, thinks that Mrs. Myers was not a party to the crime.

Judge Brady denies the application to amend the judgment record in the Stokes case. He thought the matter could be brought before the full Court by a certeorari.

Charles Burke, a convicted burglar, escaped last night from Sing Sing.

The Supreme Court has appointed Lawyer Ernott a referee, to make a report on account of the Bull's Head Bank.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Charles M. Barras, author of the "Black Crook," died last night from injuries received by jumping from the Boston express train, which left this city at 7 p. m. Mr. Barras for some months has been in the habit of visiting Cos Cob, in Westchester County, every Sunday. A few years ago he purchased two acres of ground there, and erected a substantial and beautiful residence, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, but, in consequence of the death of several relatives, he sold the place to Mr. Edwin Booth, with whom he made his home until the commencement of winter, when he took up his abode in the city. Since that time, his visits to the village were occasioned by his friendship for a young lady residing in the neighborhood. Last night he took the express train, as usual. It was Mr. Barras' custom to remain on the train until it arrived near the crossing, several rods beyond the regular stopping-place. The track crosses the road on a bridge some twenty-five or thirty feet above. Mr. Barras supposed he had reached the path, and sprang off. The night was dark, and, miscalculating the distance, he fell over the edge of the cliff down to the road beneath. The train was backed, and the injured man picked up and placed in the express-car. He was in an insensible condition, and was terribly mangled. He was removed to the residence of Mr. Sarl Clark, and thence to the house of Mr. Lane, where he died at midnight. Mr. Barras has received in the author's copyright from the performance of the "Black Crook" nearly $200,000, and the popularity of the piece is still as great as ever. The author had parcelled out the whole territory of the United States to various speculative managers, who paid him a stipulated sum for the exclusive right to play the piece for a term of years. For months past Mr. Barras has kept an office here for the "Black Crook" business.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Charles G. Mauro, a prominent criminal lawyer of this city, died yesterday from the effects of a paralytic stroke which he received several days ago. Mr. Mauro was born in the District of Columbia, and came here thirty-four years ago.

PARIS, March 31.—The Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, an eminent French statesman, is dead—68 years of age.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The death of Mrs. James Gordon Bennett is announced by a cable dispatch. It occurred this morning at Koenigstein, Saxony.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Hugh Maxwell, long prominent among the business men of this city, and at one time Collector of the Port, died at his residence, St. Mark's Place, to-day, aged 85.

Theodore Cozzens, of West Point, died in Paris on Friday last. The deceased was well known to visitors at the Point.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Lamar Insurance Company's Affairs—Personal—Judicial Resignation—Work on the New State-House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 31.—The following is the action of this branch of the Lamar Insurance Company, had to-day:

Resolved, That in our opinion the Lamar Insurance Company has rights and credits which, by due attention and legal proceedings, may be saved. That it is the wish of this branch of the Company that such proceedings be at once instituted in the Courts at Chicago. That we are willing, and propose to pay 1 per cent on our stock as a fund to meet the necessary expenses of such proceedings, and that we will pay the same to Edwin A. Wilson, on his request. That the other branches and stockholders be requested and urged to join us in such proceeding, and to bear an equal assessment, and to immediately act.

Col. R. Andrews, who has been for four years past the able and efficient Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, has received a call to come up higher, and he takes the position of Chief Engineer of the entire road and all its branches. Col. Andrews has made a host of friends in this city, who are pleased to hear of his deserved promotion.

Hon. Anthony Thornton, Judge of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at date, May 31. On accepting his resignation, Gov. Beveridge ordered an election to be held to elect his successor on the 2d of June next.

It is also rumored that Judge Scott, of the Fifth District, will soon tender his resignation.

Work was resumed on the new State House this morning, and the Commissioners are confident that the building will be completed so that the adjourned session of this General Assembly can be held in it next winter. Large quantities of stone are received daily from the Penitentiary.

DETROIT.

A Delinquent Treasurer—The Superior Court Judgeship—Municipal Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31.—Paul Gies, the last Treasurer of this county, whose term expired in January, has thus far failed to turn over to his successor funds belonging to the county, amounting to nearly $100,000. The County Auditors to-day notified his bondsmen that, unless this amount was at once made good, suit would be commenced against them.

A meeting of the Bar Association was held to-night to suggest a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, an office created by recent legislation, and who is to be chosen at the election to be held April 8. After seven ballots, in which Judge H. B. Brown, Republican, and Levi Griffin, Democrat, were the leading candidates, Ashley Pond, Democrat, was unanimously agreed upon as the choice of the bar, and a committee was appointed to present his name to the Republican Convention, which meets on Thursday. Republican caucuses were held in several wards last evening to nominate delegates to the city convention, and also to nominate ward candidates for new Board of Estimates.

An "anti-park" caucus was held this evening, attended by E. B. Ward, H. E. Baker, W. H. Craig, and other leading citizens, who issued a call for a citizens' meeting on Wednesday night to take action with regard to the coming election for Judge of Superior Court and Board of Estimates. Chauncey Hurlbut will be reappointed a member of Board of Water Commissioners by the Council to-morrow night.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

A Party of Four Government Surveyors Murdered on the Southwestern Frontier of Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 31.—Direct and trustworthy advices from the southwestern frontier tell of further depredations. On the 10th of March four Government surveyors left camp and strolled down the river. Not returning that night, the friends in camp became alarmed, and next day started in search of them. Ten miles out they struck an Indian trail of twenty ponies, and 3 miles further found the dead bodies of the surveyors buried under the sand 6 inches deep. The murdered men were David Short and E. M. Deming, of Arkansas City; C. H. Davis, of Cream Ridge, near Chillicothe, Mo., and an Englishman named Robt. Pool; 800 Cheyennes were in camp two miles from the surveyors, and the latter, fearing an attack, returned to Arkansas City, 150 miles distant. Two more parties are out in that region, with Dr. Colby and Wm. M. Gough, of Washington. Apprehensions are felt for their safety.

LATER.—Thirty armed men with thirty days' supplies left Arkansas City March 28 to warn and protect the surveying parties. Settlers on the frontier are indignant, and no doubt will retaliate on the Indians.

MORE MYSTERY.

A Widow Lady Found Murdered in the Suburbs of Eureka, Ill.—Unpleasant Position of a Clergyman—His Wife Suspected of the Crime.

PEORIA, Ill., March 31.—The *Transcript* to-morrow will contain a full account of a terrible tragedy at Eureka, Ill. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning the body of a woman was found in an unused railroad cut, near the west school-house, the lower part of the face and neck having been eaten away by hogs. At noon the remains were identified as those of Mrs. Elizabeth Hedge, a widow, who lived a mile from the scene of the murder. She was a collector of moneys for the Methodist Church, and had collected funds for it on Saturday, which with other moneys paid, made $150 in her possession. On Saturday night she left Mrs. Gould's house at 7 p. m., saying she would go to church that night. Her way lay past the school-house. A medical examination proved that she had been struck on the left temple with a club, and her throat had been cut with a sharp instrument. During the examination a letter was found pinned to her underclothing for concealment, which tended to show criminal intimacy between the writer and the deceased. This was identified by the writer, the Rev. T. C. Workman, a Methodist minister, as written by himself two weeks before, and given to the deceased in church, but he denied any criminal relations. Suspicious circumstances in regard to Mrs. Workman, a woman of violent temper, caused a surmise that the crime was committed by her from jealousy. She was brought before the Coroner's jury on Sunday, but fainted, and went from one fainting fit to another. Mrs. Hedge was a woman 40 years of age. The people of Eureka are greatly excited. Every clue to the perpetrator of the crime is being followed up. The Coroner's jury had not at a late hour to-day completed their investigation.

FOREIGN.

Destruction of Brega, Spain, by the Carlists.

Serious Troubles in Malaga and Barcelona.

The English Bondholders and the Samana Bay Company.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 31.—Dispatches from Barcelona say the situation in that city is grave.

Intelligence has reached there that the town of Berga, captured by Carlists on Friday, had been destroyed by fire by the insurgents, who, before applying the torch, saturated a number of buildings with petroleum. The news of the burning of the town created great excitement in Barcelona and the populace were assembling in the streets in large crowds. Disorders are feared, and the authorities werre making every effort to allay the excitement and prevent a disturbance. Reprisals were threatened against the clergy and a number of known Carlist sympathizers. Berga contained a hospital and several convents, and had over 6,000 population.

Gen. Contreras, Captain-General of Barcelona, has resigned, and Gen. Vilando is his successor.

It is expected that Catalonia will soon be declared in a state of siege. Acts of lawless violence are of daily occurrence in Barcelona. The burning of the churches and the massacre of the priests are threatened. The authorities are doing all in their power to prevent such outrages.

Ten thousand armed citizens maintain order in the city of Malaga, but refuse to admit the regular troops or Government customs officers; nor will they allow vessels conveying soldiers to other points to remain in port. They provide for their expenses by taxing wealthy residents.

In abeyance of customs, the officials say smuggling is carried on to a large extent.

The citizens are divided into two parties, Moderate and Ultra Federalists. The Moderates now have control, but the Ultras are gaining strength.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 31.—The Ministerial supporters from Ontario held a caucus to-day, but nothing definite was arrived at. The several defeats of late, it was felt, demanded more patient efforts on the part of the Government supporters. Everything points to a Ministerial crisis, which is believed to be near at hand. The only hope for the Government is granting better terms to New Brunswick, to secure the support of the members from that province. It is a noticeable fact that the majority of the members from each of the provinces, except Manitoba and British Columbia, voted against the Government on the "dual representation" question, and even a majority of the French members from Quebec.

Mr. Strahan, a member of the Opposition, has given notice of a motion in the Commons similar to that made a day or two ago by Senator Christie in the Senate, for full information regarding the Canada Pacific Railway,—the correspondence, construction, equipment, stock lists, deposits, etc.

MONTREAL, March 31.—Drumm, arrested a few days ago, charged with the robbery of a lot of jewelry in Chicago, is still under arrest. Witnesses are daily expected from the West, and his case is postponed till their arrival.

TORONTO, Ont., March 31.—An attempt is being made to get up a grand international regatta here about the end of June. The New Dominion Rowing Club of this city have decided to offer $1,000 in prizes. The Club is in communication with prominent American oarsmen.

HALIFAX, March 31.—Reports from Newfoundland show that the seal fishings have been very satisfactory. Thirteen vessels have taken 135,000 seals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 31.—The Rev. Mr. Miles, Secretary of the American Peace Society, sails this week for the United States. The results of his mission to Europe in the interests of arbitration as a method of settling all international disputes, he says, are encouraging. Since his return to London, accompanied by Minister Schenck, he had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, which was of the most satisfactory character.

More than half of the striking colliers at Belton have gone back to work.

The council of foreign bondholders have opened communication with the new Samana Bay Company, with the view to bringing about an equitable arrangement of their claims on the Republic of San Domingo. A memorial propounding the whole case has been forwarded to the Government of San Domingo.

HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The news from Australia and Hawaii, by the Moses Taylor, is unimportant.

King Lunalilo has made a tour of the islands in his Kingdom, in the steamer Benicia, by invitation of Admiral Pennock

The coal famine has reached New Zealand, owing to a colliers' strike in the Newcastle colony. The thirty-third anniversary of the colony was celebrated Jan. 29.

King Lunalilo will come to San Francisco soon, and, with Gen. Scofield, will make a tour of the United States.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 31.—The Government is sending strong reinforcement to the troops now stationed on the Spanish frontier.

President Thiers has received an invitation from the Emperor of Austria, to attend the Vienna Exhibition.

GERMANY.

LEIPSIC, March 31.—The negotiations for the settlement of the printers' strike in this city have failed.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A special dispatch from Key West, Fla., says that some Cuban patriots were lately captured at Meanseaville, an important point on the eastern coast.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

National Catholic Convention—The Movement in Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 31.—The temperance meeting in Hamilton Hall to-night was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. Several short and pithy speeches were made and some pointed resolutions passed in favor of the thorough enforcement of the new Temperance law. A citizens' committee of forty was also appointed to aid the prosecuting officers in their duties.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will hold an annual convention of State Presidents in this city to-morrow. The Presidents of New Jersey, New York, and New England States arrived this evening. Some of the Western Presidents are also here. An envoy sent to Ireland by the New Jersey Union returned this week with a proposition from the Irish societies to form a junction. The Irish Bishops and clergy were conferred with. The plan is to be brought before the National Board to-morrow by the New Jersey President for definite action.

Embezzler Arrested.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Matthew Griffin, Ohio State Agent of the United States Life Insurance Company, charged with embezzling $6,000 of the Company's funds, was rearrested here to-night. Two weeks ago he was arrested, and made his escape.

New York Central Railroad Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—Collector Bailey this afternoon seized eight more locomotives at the round-house of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad on account of tax due to the Government.

Drowned.

STEMPTON, Northampton Co., Pa., March 31.—Last evening, a son of Robert Stewart, aged 15, and Miss Kinley, were drowned while crossing a creek which empties into the Lehigh River near here.

NEW YORK.

The English Sparrows---Bulwer's Posthumous Novels.

The "Graphic"---Commodore Vanderbilt's Gift for a Methodist Seminary.

John Livingston and His Railroad Pass---Prospective Struggle for the Lake Shore Road.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1873.

The stranger visiting this city can hardly fail to have his attention attracted by the shrill, unmusical chirping of

THE ENGLISH SPARROWS,

as they hop fearlessly about the streets and in the parks, and perch on the trees and fences, or wheresoever they list. Everybody welcomes and feeds the sparrows. Scarcely a boy in the city is heartless enough to throw a stone at, or in any way molest them. And I doubt if half a dozen are wantonly killed in New York in the course of a year. During the past winter the little fellows had a pretty rough time of it, and quite a number were frozen to death by the extreme cold weather; but they are busy, these mild spring days, mating, and building their nests; and, as they are not harassed with any of the minor cares of life,—having no house-rent to pay, or board-bills to settle,—and can give their undivided time and attention to the fulfillment of the Scriptural injunction about replenishing the earth, the few hundreds that perished will scarcely be missed, or will soon have their places filled. The English sparrow was introduced into this city, and I believe into this country, by Mr. Thomas Woodcock, of Brooklyn, at the instance of the Brooklyn Institute, in 1856. In the fall of that year he brought over from Manchester about a dozen, and liberated them the following spring. They flew away, and nothing more was heard of them till the spring of 1858, when two pairs were observed among the ivy that clambers over Grace Church. During the summer, several young ones were seen; and, since then, they have gone on increasing at an enormous rate, and most effectually clearing the city trees of caterpillars and other insect pests, with which they were swarming at the time the little brown chirrupers put in an appearance. Were half our citizens as useful as our sparrows, New York would be much nigher the Kingdom of Heaven than it is to-day.

BULWER,

at the time of his death, left two manuscript novels complete and ready for the press: "The Parisians," and "Kenelm Chillingly;" and, the Harpers having made arrangements with his legal representatives for their publication in this country, the former is now appearing as a serial in *Harper's Weekly*. Competent critics who have examined the manuscript pronounce "The Parisians" a novel of surpassing interest, and equal to anything its author ever published. If they are correct in their opinions, what a rare intellectual treat awaits the reading public. I wonder if Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, will enjoy it as he did "My Novel," or if too much newspaper pabulum has destroyed his keen zest for romance? How vividly do I remember the avidity with which he devoured that charming volume, when he and I read it together, in the Queen City of the West. We were some twenty years younger then than we are now, and Halsted was just entering upon, and preparing himself for, his editorial career, by scribbling swashy stories for the *Columbian and Great West*, a weekly literary paper published in Cincinnati at that time by W. B. Shattuck, who afterward established a daily in its stead, entitled the *Columbian*, and failed in the enterprise; but is now a wealthy and flourishing banker in this city, with a brown-stone mansion on Fifth avenue. Murat, do you recollect how you gulped down each sentence of the great novelist, and, when some passage particularly charmed you, how you pounded the table with your stout fist, and shouted, "God bless you for that, Bulwer!" in such stentorian tones that our neighbors were startled and astonished? The memory of those times come freshly back to me as I write, and I trust you and I may both find leisure to read "The Parisians," and may still retain in our hearts enough of the romance and freshness of those early days to enjoy it as we enjoyed "My Novel."

THE GRAPHIC,

the new illustrated evening daily, appears to have made a ten-strike. So far, the publishers have been unable to supply the demand, and, as it continues to improve in both its illustrations and reading matter, it can hardly fail to become popular and profitable. Its conductors show that they fully understand how to make an attractive paper. Its illustrations are fresh and vigorous, its articles crisp and spicy, and there is just enough of the sensational about it to make it readable for all classes. In brief, the *Graphic*, aside from its illustrations, is decidedly the most high-toned, gossipy, wide-awake, newsy, and readable evening paper in the city. Success to it!

COMMODORE VANDERBILT

has given half a million dollars toward founding a Methodist seminary in Tennessee: whereat the leading men in the various evangelical denominations are jubilant, and are lauding the liberal donor to the skies. Yet the very same men raise their hands in holy horror at newspapers for publishing the advertisement of a "gift-concert" for the benefit of a Kentucky library. Now, it may be very wrong for a library to raise money by a lottery or gift-concert, and it may be highly improper for moral newspapers to encourage the raising of money in any such manner by advertising the affair. But is it one whit more wrong than it is for a church or a seminary to accept money earned in as questionable a way? I hold that the money raked in by John Morrissey over his faro-counter or roulette-table is just as honestly, if not so legitimately, earned as that gobbled up by Commodore Vanderbilt or Daniel Drew by watering railroad stock, or bulling and bearing wild-cat securities in Wall street. And the church or seminary that accepts money obtained by the donor in such transactions is just as guilty as if it had obtained it by the same methods, and does equally as much to encourage gambling as the Kentucky enterprise and the newspapers that advertise it. The men who invest their money in lottery-tickets, or seek their fortunes in gambling-dens, may be demoralizing society by their example; but how stands the case with those who go down to Wall street, or whose visits are to the Stock Exchange? What says the church? What says "our best society?"

JOHN LIVINGSTON

is a man whose name is familiar, no doubt, to many of your readers. There is scarcely a lawyer in the United States that he hasn't dunned for $5 or $10, so that he might be able to print his name in, and send him a copy of, the "Lawyer's Directory" of which he is compiler and publisher. There is scarcely a man of any prominence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that he hasn't written to, begging for a sketch of his life, and $50 or $100 to pay for the privilege of having it inserted in the "Biographies of Distinguished Characters," or some of the other little books of which he is author and publisher. There is scarcely a man in any official position, from Hog-Reeve up to President, that he hasn't indited an epistle to, assuring him that he could and would, for a small pecuniary compensation, in some way render him incalculable service. For the last twenty years at least, John has labored assiduously. Wherever he saw a full teat, he endeavored to squeeze it. Wherever he spied a gourd with sugar in it, he was sure to go for it. Wherever he thought there was "ile," he tried to strike it. In season and out of season,—except that, like death, he claims "all seasons as his own,"—he has been untiring in his efforts to obtain a liberal share of this world's good things; and, if he has failed, his failure has certainly not been for want of cheek. As gifted, however, as John is in his peculiar vocation, he sometimes meets with disappointments, and I have a presentiment that, in the cunning little game in which he has recently been taking a hand, he will get badly euchered. No sooner had he heard the Erie folks had sent only "Legislative" passes to the members of the New York legislature, than he wrote each member a note, requesting in reply "a strong letter" complaining about the "legislative" pass, and desiring an "annual" instead. When he received these letters, he wrote his correspondents that he would attack President Watson with the documents and secure the desired result. But, as many of them couldn't see why John should take such especial interest in their affairs, and strongly suspected him of being a fraud, they forwarded their notes to the Erie office, or published them in the newspapers. But the richest part of the joke is, that, when John—who, by his persistent impudence, has for several years succeeded in obtaining a pass for himself and family over the Erie Road, and who expected, through his influence, to accomplish so much for the members of the New York Legislature—made application for its renewal for 1873, he was politely informed that the President knew of no reason why he should have a pass, and it was therefore refused. John was amazed, horrified, and completely "sot back," by such a decision. As soon, however, as he recovered from his surprise, he attacked the Erie headquarters with his missives, and since then he has hurled them into the Grand Opera House at a fearful rate. So far, his pathetic and touching appeals have not produced much effect; and, when last heard from, John hadn't made much off the New York Legislature, and hadn't got a pass over Erie.

WALL STREET GOSSIP

has it, that Erie, since leasing the C., C., C. & I. Road, has been casting covetous glances toward L. S. & M. S.; and that, in consequence, Commodore Vanderbilt and his son-in-law, Horace F. Clark, who have not been on friendly terms for several years, have buried the hatchet and made friends, so that they can work more effectively in their efforts to retain the control of that road, at the annual election in May. E.

DUBUQUE.

The City Agitated by a Reform Movement--What It Does and What It Don't Mean--The Interests of the Iowa & Pacific Railroad Reviving--The Boating Season Under the New Combination--The Post-Office Succession, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 27, 1873.

Dubuque is bristling at all points with sharp projects of reform. "Reform, Municipal Reform!" has been the talk about town for some months past,—from the moment, I may say, when the Committee on Equalization of Taxes arose from the last revision of the City Assessor's books, and the Collector first called for taxes for 1872. But the object sought, as well as the methods to be adopted, wear as yet a very vague aspect; "it does not yet appear what we shall be." We may know more to-morrow, when the Reformers' Committee shall have met, and announced their "city ticket." Thus far, Democrats have been disposed to wait, evincing a willingness to approve the nominations of the Reformers if a liberal number of Democrats are put on the ticket, and "good men generally" are selected. And, up to the present moment, also, Republicans have manifested a disposition to wait and see what the Reformers bring forth; content if it shall appear the party is to fare no worse in the new deal, it having gained a few points in the city government within the last few years. Those who have no party pride in the matter, however, look upon the new movement with incredulous indifference. What the Reformers themselves look for, is to get the present Council out and new men in. That, I may say, is their fixed determination. The Chairman of the Reformers' Committee told me recently that he "had no expectation of seeing any reform; the most he hoped for in the new movement was to get the affairs of the city out of party hands." The inspiration of this Reform movement was opposition to paying the taxes levied for the payment of old city debts, according to terms arranged before the present Council came in, and for which the present Aldermen are no more responsible than is the ex-King Amadeus for the Republic in Spain. Added to this, I should say, is their unwillingness to pay for city improvements made during the past year, and which every citizen knows were very much needed. While these improvements were being made, the Council was generally applauded for its public spirit and energy. It is since the funds to pay for these have been demanded, that the cry for Reform has grown to almost a wild wail; and that the Council has proved "a failure in everything it has undertaken." In this connection I might note, as a commentary almost ludicrous upon the "purpose and spirit" of those pushing on the good work of Reform, that they have agreed upon ex-Mayor Knight as candidate at the head of the ticket, a good lawyer, and a good Mayor, as for that, when in the Chair, but who was the first Mayoralty candidate in many years run clear off the track by a Republican candidate, and for the very reason that the cry of "association with bond-holders and oppressors of the people" was successfully raised against him. If the Reformers succeed with this choice, the Chairman of the Reform Committee, to whom I have before referred, will, for one, suffer no disappointment, and for the reasons before given.

The plain facts in the matter are just here: Dubuque, like many other Western cities, tied up in bonds years ago, has endeavored, by keeping down the rates of assessments, to ward off payment of her debts by her apparent inability to pay them. The assessed valuation of property in the city this year, as returned by the Equalization Committee, is a little less than $8,000,000. The rate per cent which her citizens are called upon to pay upon this is not, compared with many other cities, outrageously high. The equalization has been more just this year than ever before known,—requiring capital heretofore untaxed to carry its share of the burden. And "Here is just where the shoe pinches." No; Reforms that repudiate justly-made business contracts, and repress the spirit for public improvements, are not what we want—are not what present indications warrant us in anticipating.

THE IOWA & PACIFIC ROAD.

The interests of the Iowa & Pacific Railroad, which were somewhat frost-bitten by the severe financial weather we have had in the last six months, are being revived. A new life is budding in that quarter. It is understood here that President J. F. Joy, of the Michigan Central, and J. K. Graves, of the C., C. & D. and C., D. & M. Roads, will visit Boston during the next week coming, to negotiate for the sale of Iowa & Pacific bonds; and any enterprise which has two such men as these behind it is assured in advance. It would inspire public confidence were its own intrinsic merits not clearly apparent, but, with an enterprise so pregnant with all the best elements of success as is the Iowa Pacific, there can be no possible doubt of its carrying. Such a wealth of agricultural products as will be tributary to this road, and such vast beds of ore—coal and gypsom—as it will tap at Fort Dodge,—are, it is safe to say, not to be found elsewhere in the West. Dubuque machinists have a kindly eye toward those coal-beds, and Dubuque grain-merchants are prepossessed in favor of those boundless grain-fields; but, "so near," they have been yet "so far." The completion of the Iowa Pacific, which is graded most of the way from the intersection with the C., D. & M. Road at Turkey River, to Fort Dodge, will give Dubuque business men most all they ask for in that direction.

THE BOATING SEASON

is already prepared for at this port. Mr. J. P. Farley, Jr., has been retained as agent here by the new combination, and has the wharf-boat in readiness, and freight awaiting the first arrival, looked for every day. The ferry-boat, now in the hands of the Bridge Company, found a "good opening," and commenced her business for the season, some two weeks earlier than last year, though the winter had been the severest, and the ice frozen the thickest, of any year within the memory of men now living.

THE POST-OFFICE SUCCESSION

here, Mr. J. L. Torbert superseding V. J. Williams, though not asked for by the stay-at-home people of Dubuque, and certainly not called for under the Civil Service rule, meets with general acceptance. Mr. Williams was popular with everybody. Postmaster Torbert has the ability and the opportunity to be so.

EXPIRATION OF OFFICE.

With the expiration, soon to be, of the office of United States Assessor and aids, Hobson retires to his rural retreat at West Union, and his assistant, Mr. E. A. Lull, of twelve years' official standing, leaves the post of honor with name unsullied, and without any regrets.

AND, TO CONCLUDE WITH,

I might say that, with a brand-new, many-thousand-dollar town-clock, with a large metal key elevated above it, and doing the double duty of weather-vane and emblematizing the Key City of Iowa; with 12 miles of new side-walks, and graded streets in proportion (all these the "failures" of the Council which the Reformers would replace); with these evidences of prosperity, Dubuque enters upon the busy season with cheerful, most cheerful, promise.

VESTER.

—We hear of a lady who was married in Philadelphia last week who wore a dress of white cut Lyons velvet. The train was fully three yards in length and was trimmed with lace in great profusion. The dress was made by Marteni, of Paris, Worth's new rival, and cost, says Mrs. Grundy, $5,000 gold.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Frightful Casualty at the New Singer Building.

Two Men Precipitated 110 Feet, from the Roof to the Ground Floor, and Killed.

Narrow Escape of Three Other Persons from Instant Death.

One would have supposed, from the rumors prevalent yesterday morning, that the Singer Building, corner State and Washington streets, was in ruins, and that two hundred men were buried beneath tons of stone, iron, and lumber. A loud crash was heard inside the structure by persons passing on the sidewalks, and, without stopping to ascertain the cause, or whether any one was killed or injured, they rushed frantically off and circulated the most astonishing and heart-rending stories. Those who heard them and had time to indulge their curiosity visited the scene with the expectation of seeing the mangled remains removed from the debris. They were surprised when they beheld the magnificent structure intact, but the more sympathetic were grieved when they learned that a terrible accident had indeed occurred, and that four persons had been injured, two, if not three of them, fatally. A mixture of iron and timber in the centre of the building (the rotunda, as it is called), and an immense opening in the roof above, indicated what had happened. Near the Washington street entrance, lying on some straw, was one of the unconscious victims, and to the right, fifty feet away, were three more. Around each was a group of people, who could not be driven away. They seemed to derive intense pleasure from the appearance of the wounded, and gazed more intently when the countenances of the prostrate men were distorted in the endeavor to mitigate pain. Work had been suspended in the building, and the carpenters, painters, and iron-workers were doing what they could to assist their comrades. Three of the wounded were not, apparently, hurt seriously, although it was impossible to determine the character of their injuries, as they were unable to complain. Physicians were sent for, and the policemen who came in to preserve order were followed by the populace.

The excitement was so great that nearly an hour elapsed before any one could give an intelligible explanation of what had occurred. When the confusion abated, the workmen and foremen were willing enough to impart information, and seemed particularly anxious to purge themselves of responsibility. The accident was accounted for in many ways, but the most tangible, and probably the correct account, is that furnished by the Superintendent, Mr. Iver Zarbell.

In the centre of the building, as stated, is the rotunda. It is 100 feet long by 60 feet wide, and reaches to the top of the building, 110 feet. In lieu of a roof, which would exclude the light needed on the lower floors, a skylight is to be constructed. On a level with the roof proper, a temporary platform had been put down to prevent the snow from falling into the building. This platform was very insecure, but amply strong for the purpose. The supports consisted of three wooden braces, two inches thick at the ends, and strengthened by riveting two similar planks in the centre. Transversely were one and a half inch boards, eighteen inches apart. On top of the supports was an ordinary pine floor, loosely laid.

On the roof was a derrick, by the aid of which the iron frame-work for the sky-light was drawn up, a hole having been cut in the platform to permit the trusses and tie-rods to be raised to the required height.

Three of the trusses had been placed in position on Saturday, and yesterday morning the men engaged in adjusting the skylight commenced work. Two trusses had been raised from the first floor and allowed to rest on the platform. They weigh about half a ton each, and consequently rendered the platform somewhat insecure. The Superintendent knew the men were liable to overload it, and he admonished them to be careful. They paid no attention to him, however, and, while he was in another part of the building, hoisted up a third truss, and lowered it down on the platform. As soon as the derrick was relieved of its weight, there was a cracking noise, the centre support of the platform broke in two, and about sixty feet square of the platform fell to the floor, 120 feet beneath. There were three men on the platform at the time, two of whom went with it. The other felt the timbers giving way beneath his feet, and seized the derrick-rope near him. Terror made his grip firm, and he was pulled on to the roof by those above him. A man and a boy were walking across the rotunda when the timbers and iron beams came crashing down. both were near the outer line of the open space, but not far enough away to escape. They were struck by boards, knocked down, and rendered unconscious by the blow.

Those employed about the building were terribly frightened, and did not for a moment or two realize what had taken place. Seeing their comrades among the debris, they approached them, but imagining the remainder of the platform would fall and endanger their lives, they did not at once relieve them. They hesitated only a short time, removing the debris which covered two of the wounded, and carrying the four to the places indicated above.

The first one taken out was F. C. Cole, who had been struck on the breast by a board, and knocked senseless to the floor. Dr. Bond examined him, and thought he was not seriously hurt. His hands and head were somewhat bruised, but his principal injuries are internal. He is agent for A. Ramsey & Co., of Montreal, who are supplying the glass to be used in the building. A moment before the accident he left a friend on the sidewalk and entered the building to learn if a particular invoice of glass had been delivered. While passing the rotunda he was struck by the falling plank. He was removed to his boarding house, No. 787 Wabash avenue.

The lad's name is John Bender. He had been at work on the sky-light, but came down stairs to fix the rope on the trusses. He is 16 years old, and lives at No. 183 Wright street. His injuries are internal, but their extent is not known.

Phillip Minsen, of No. 266 Forquer street, and William Bross, who lived on Orchard street, were the two men who fell with the platform. The former had both legs broken and was injured internally. He died at his home at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The latter had his left leg broken in a dozen places, the bones protruding through the flesh, and also sustained internal injuries. He died at half-past 12 o'clock, and his remains were taken to the Morgue. He leaves a wife and five children.

The men at work on the platform were responsible for the accident; but the Superintendent is, in a measure, censurable for not impressing more indelibly upon their minds the necessity of carefulness.

The Coroner will hold an inquest on the bodies of Minsen and Broes to-day, and the jury impanneled will undoubtedly place the blame where it belongs.

THE BOSTWICK-HESS SUIT.

The Bill as to Winston Almost Dismissed.

Yesterday was field day of a lively character in the Bostwick suit against Hess, which came up on exceptions by the complainant to the plea of defendant Winston that he was a bona-fide purchaser.

Mr. Robey excepted that the plea was not good or sufficient, and that it ought to discover the facts connected with the charges in the bill to which the plea related (such as the sales made by the defendant Winston to others).

Mr. Winston said, very emphatically, that he proposed to do nothing of the kind, and the law did not require him to do so, as he should be prepared to show as soon as called upon by the Court.

The Court desired to understand exactly what Mr. Robey required. He supposed it was that Mr. Winston should discover to the complainant the parties to whom he had made transfers of the property he had bought?

Mr. Robey assented.

Mr. Winston said this was a "fishing" bill, and he was not bound to afford all the information it sought to get out of him. He was not obliged, and did not intend, to discover his title. (To Mr. Robey)—It is none of your business, sir, to know anything about it, if I have bought the land in good faith.

The Court said the fact set forth by the plea was that defendant was a bona-fide purchaser, and the complainant excepted that he must discover more than that, his title, and to whom he had made transfers.

To that defendant said, again, that, as to the premises, the plaintiff had no claim whatever (which the Court had already sustained); and that, having no claim thereto, it became of no consequence to him what became of the premises afterwards. He was of opinion that the plea did protect the defendant from discovery. The discovery that the complainant desired would be of no use to him. The plea would be allowed, and the bill dismissed as to Winston.

Mr. Robey said that the plea being allowed did not finally dispose of the case.

The Court was of impression that was the practice; and was confirmed by several members of the bar.

Mr. Winston insisted that this was incorrect, and cited authorities.

The Court referred to the authorities.

Mr. Winston said he was quite willing to try the issue at once.

Mr. Robey wanted no concessions that were not legally due him. He asserted his right to answer to the plea; and that the plea being admitted to be good, did not necessarily dismiss the bill as to Winstone. He supposed that the proper order of the Court would be, that the plea of the defendant Winston is allowed, and complainant has so many days to answer plea.

Mr. Winston said no. If the complainant desired to go further with the case, he had no objection, but he should be prepared to do so at once. He had been preparing the case long enough, and had been in court long enough, to know that this would be the end of the plea. He came ready to reply that an answer was the next thing in order, and was armed with authorities; he should also be prepared with the answer. He would undertake to say that Mr. Robey knew quite sufficient of the case to sit down there and in a few moments draw out an answer.

Mr. Robey said he must have time.

The Court said he did not think that the complainant could be ruled to answer instanter.

Mr. Winston was going on to say that it was a blackmailing operation, when the Court stopped him, and did not desire to hear epithets.

Mr. Winston would have the case tried then and there.

Mr. Campbell said the complainant had admitted in open court that the defendant had no case, and he should go on.

Finally, it was decided that the Court hear Mr. Robey's reply on Friday, or the bill be dismissed as to Winston.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The City Hall Plans the Subject of an Afternoon's Wrangle.

Mr. Ashton Introduces Resolutions of a Somewhat Extraordinary Character.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Commissioners Jones, Roelle, and Russell were the only absentees.

A communication was received from W. H. Dixon, offering to remove, at his own expense, the debris of the old Court-House, on condition that he has the material, or he will pay $500 for his pick of the material. The proposition was rejected, or, in other words, placed on file.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities, recommending the planting of apple-trees, shade-trees, and grape-vines at the Poor-House. Referred.

A communication was received from James Murtha, late a Deputy Sheriff of LaSalle County, stating that he twice brought to Chicago one John Hannan, on a charge of bastardy, at an expense of $20.20, in which he asks to be reimbursed. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A communication was received from the folio-writers in the Recorder's office, asking to be paid each week. Referred to the Committee on Public Records.

A communication was received from Robert Turner, in charge of the Reform School grounds, complaining that the pay allowed him is too small. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Richard Connell, who had been sent to Aurora to hunt up witnesses in the case Bill Wray, by direction of the State's Attorney, and paid hotel bills amounting to $12, asked to be made good. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A claim of the Sisters of St. Joseph, for hospital service rendered to poor people, was referred to the Committee on Hospital.

Commissioner Ashton submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The construction and erection of the new Court-House and City Hall is a matter of deep concern to the entire people, and will require a large outlay of money from the Public Treasury; and it being all important to the city and county that the building should be commensurate with the present and future demands of our population and business, and that the building, when constructed, should be a source of just pride of our whole people, and command the admiration of the whole country, for durability, finish, convenience, and economy in the cost of construction; and that the tax-payers may be satisfied that the selection of the plan has been made with sole reference to their common interest, free from all combinations whatever; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a select committee of two members from each division of the city be appointed by this Board to act with a like committee of the Common Council, together with the Mayor and Board of Public Works, and that said committees select each one prominent citizen from each division, and one each from the towns outside of the city, who, when selected, before they act, shall be confirmed respectively by the Common Council and this Board, the whole to act as a joint committee to examine and investigate the various plans submitted, and recommend to the Common Council and this Board which, in their judgment, of the whole plans submitted are three entitled to the premiums to be awarded for the same, as per advertisement of the city, county, and Board of Public Works.

Resolved, That said joint committee shall call to their assistance in the discharge of their duty as aforesaid three first-class disinterested architects—one from New York, one from Boston, and one from Cincinnati.

Resolved, That the public be admitted to view the various plans on exhibition each day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., until otherwise ordered; and that all previous action of this Board, and any committee thereof in conflict herewith, be, and the same is hereby rescinded; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any manner affecting the offer of the city, county, and Board of Public Works, as to the amounts to be awarded for the three best plans submitted, as per advertisement of the city and county authorities heretofore made; and, provided further, that upon all questions to be determined by said joint committee aforesaid, the vote of the city and county shall be equal in number.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be required to present a certified copy of the foregoing to the Common Council of Chicago, and ask their concurrence therein.

Commissioner Galloway said it was very important that the people should be consulted in this matter, and he moved, as an amendment, that the choice of the Committee be submitted to the people of Cook County at the next annual election.

President Miller (Commissioner Bogue in the chair) said that the Board was firmly bound by the original advertisement, and it was folly to complicate the matter. After the subject had been discussed, he should move to lay the resolutions on the table.

Commissioner Ashton denied that the Board was legally liable in the matter. He said this both as a Commissioner and a lawyer.

Commissioner Harrison said that the resolutions themselves contemplated, or, at least, rendered possible, the biggest kind of a ring. He had been told by a member of the Common Council Building Committee that he knew the authors of one or two of the plans on exhibition, and he wanted to say that that committeeman was derelict in his duty when he permitted himself to be so informed.

Commissioner Bogue warmly resented the implication, put forth by Mr. Ashton, that members of the Building Committee have been buttonholed by architects.

Commissioner Galloway moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 8 to 4, Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Herting, and Pahlman voting in the negative.

Commissioner Harrison offered a resolution providing that tickets be issued admitting the public to the room in which the plans are on exhibition, providing no objections are made by the Common Council and the owners of the Kentucky Block—admission to be allowed between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. The motion prevailed

The Board adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—We have report of a singular action on the case about to be tried at East St. Louis. In 1870, workmen employed in the erection of the Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad depot were taken sick, and, several of them dying, it was ascertained that the sickness and death were occasioned by the poisons (corrosive sublimate and arsenic) used in preparation of the timber to render it durable. One of the carpenters now sues the contractors for $30,000 damages.

THE COURTS.

The Accounts of the Republic Insurance Company.

A Chancery Suit Eighteen Years Old Restored.

Bankruptcy and General Notes---New Suits.

A copy of a bill in chancery first filed in 1854, was yesterday restored in the Circuit Court, in the cause Amy Powers v. James Napier. The complainant sues for the land she occupies in Leyden Centre, where she says she was living as the mistress of the defendant. She affirms that she bought the land with her own money, that she made valuable improvements with her own labor, that she gave defendant money to buy another piece of land with, and that the very furniture was hers, being removed to the house from Chicago, where she had also been living with him under promise of marriage. She charges that defendant got the title to the lands in his own name, and that he finally left her, and ran away to Indiana with another woman, with whom he is now living as his wife. The defendant answering says categorically that every statement made is false, and that the land was purchased out of his own earnings, and belongs to him; and that all the furniture complainant had did not exceed $50; that she was never induced to go to Leyden Centre to live under promise of marriage; that he allowed her to live on the land under a power of attorney, and that when he went to Indiana with his present wife, the complainant wilfully and maliciously destroyed his property by tearing down the fences and burning them for firewood, and felling the growing timber, all of which he considers a good answer.

TRIAL OF A RAILROAD CASE.

The action for $5,000 damages, brought by Mrs. Hustin, before Judge Tree, against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the loss of her husband by being run over by one of the Company's fire engines, causes the speculative mind to weigh the relative value of husbands and wives in Chicago. In one court is a relict, bereft of all that was most dear to her, seeking to revenge herself upon the proprietors of the ruthless locomotive which deprived him of life by having them mulcted in the large sum of money already mentioned. In another court, within earshot, are daily filed several applications from what ought to be blessed benedicts praying to be separated from their naughtier halves. The average expense attending each suit is, probably, $100, and the problem naturally arises, if a husband is valued at $5,000 and a wife is forcibly manumitted at a cost of $100, what is their relative value? However that may be, Mrs. Austin considers that her claim is a just one, and her counsel are working hard to fasten the responsibility of his death upon the railroad Company. The accident occurred while an engineer was shunting cars in the Company's yard. The deceased, on the 6th of August, 1871, was walking along the track, when he found himself standing midway between two trains, on separate tracks, coming in opposite directions. He fell under the wheels of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.'s engine, and both legs were severed from his body. The main point of the plaintiff's counsel rests on an assumption that the train was going faster than it ought under the circumstances. The case will probably conclude to-day.

THE REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

The report of the Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, for the month of March, was yesterday filed with the Reporter. It makes the following exhibit:

Balance in hand, Feb. 28	$ 55,047.35
Total sum received from stockholders	80,996.73
Total sum received from agency accounts	728.26
Total sum received from bills receivable	1,673.33
Sundries	9.75
Total	$138,449.92
Expenditure including salaries, petty disbursements, advertising in *Inter-Ocean*, $137.80, and *Journal*, $120	$ 1,053.07
Leaving cash on hand	$137,396.85
The cash is thus distributed:	
In Second National Bank	$ 68,773.05
National Bank of Illinois	59,000.00
Deposits for costs in suits	5,000.00
Currency and time-checks in office	4,623.80
Total	$137,396.85

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Root & Cady, the order confirming the sale of the bankrupts' property was made absolute, and the Assignee was directed to make deeds to the purchasers.

An order of discharge of Edward Pomeroy, in the matter of Frank R. Chandler et al., was yesterday made.

The application for set-off of S. T. Atwater, in the matter of the Merchants' Insurance Company, was yesterday allowed.

In the matter of Standish D. Cornish, bankrupt, Horatio Platt was yesterday elected Assignee.

The jury in the United States Circuit Court, to try the calendar for the March term, will commence to set on the 15th instant. Judge Hopkins, of Madison, Wis., will preside.

GENERAL NOTES.

The case of Courtney vs. the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago, before Judge Booth, is still progressing slowly. Several witnesses were examined yesterday. Mr. Bussey, of the firm of Bussey & Stirtevant, who finished the work left undone by Courtney, testified to the amount of work remaining, and was followed to the same effect by J. Rock, who was the foreman of Courtney in the job. Father Conway was also placed in the box and re-examined with regard to the same point. The evidence throughout is of a deeply uninteresting nature to any but contractors and experts in the bricklaying line. The case will probably take all of to-morrow before a verdict is rendered.

The case of Robinson and others v. the City of Chicago, is left to arbitration, before Mr. Gardner, and opened in the Court-room of Judge Williams yesterday morning. The plaintiffs are the owners of the schooner "Trueman Moss" which, in going up the Chicago River last May, was caught by the Eighteenth street bridge, in passing, and suffered a general smash-up among her spars and rigging. The point at issue is whether the bridge was or was not properly cast. The damages are laid at $1,500. All the evidence has been heard, and will be taken into consideration by Mr. Gardner, who has ordered a chart of the bridge and the river to be made to assist him in the decision, which will be rendered in a few days.

In the case of Foremann v. Sulkey & Co., before Judge Porter, a verdict was rendered for the defendants. Plaintiff sued on a balance of house rent, which the defendants declined to pay, on account of an alleged defect in the roof of the house, which resulted in a leak, and considerable damage and discomfort. The plaintiff moved for new trial.

The case of Jochen v. Kehn, mechanic's lien, $800, before Judge Porter, was submitted to a jury of eight. The case will be continued this morning.

The case of the *Evening Mail* against the estate of E. H. Stein, in the County Court, was compromised yesterday morning, the newspaper accepting $243 in full of account rendered.

Approval was yesterday granted on the application of Russel Andrus, guardian of Frank A. Martin, a minor, in the County Court, of a loan to John Hemsley of $1,291, for three years, at 10 per cent, upon the security of trust deed on n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 35, 42, n r 12, e t Bn.

The application of James O'Connor to be appointed guardian to Ellen O'Connor et al, minors, in the County Court, was continued to the 8th of April.

James Albert Lewis, a minor, by John Lewis, his next friend, yesterday commenced suit in case, in the Circuit Court, $15,000 damages, against Charles S. Tappan, Tesh W. Wadsworth, and Samuel Keith, otherwise the West Side Stage Company.

Levin & Lewis, yesterday, commenced a suit against Abraham Oppenstein, in the Circuit Court, in trespass, $10,000 damages.

The suppressed cases of last Saturday, in the Circuit Court, are as follow: People of the State v. Joseph B. Ditto, Wm. P. Harris, and Wm. Jaeger, debt and damages, $24,396.44; Same v. Martin Van Allen, Mortimer A. Frisbee, Andrew J. Galloway, and Albert C. Odell, debt and damages, $118,680.52; and Same v. Alex. L. Morrison, Chas. P. McKay, Francis Agnew, and Henry Greenbaum, debt and damages, $1,891,942.82.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Marie Antoinette Hockaday v. W. J. Ash et al.; covenant, $2,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—6,317—James Albert Lewis, a minor, by John Lewis, his next friend, v. Charles S. Tappan, testator; W. Wadsworth and Samuel Keith, partners in the West Side Stage Company; trespass on the case, $15,000. 6,318—Levin & Lewis v. Abraham Oppenstein; trespass; $10,000. 6,319—Seth B. Tibbitts v. Warren F. Culver; assumpsit, $500. 6,320—Felix Kauffmann et al, v. Peter Kellar; assumpsit, $800. 6,321—William C. Grant, executor estate, late Monroe C. Sherman; application to restore record. 6,322—Jane E. Eyster v. Benjamin Eyster; divorce on ground of adultery and cruelty. 6,323—James Grant v. Thomas Grant; trespass on the case, $1,500. 6,324—Withheld for service. 6,325—Robert Leitch and Ignatius Woolner v. S. H. Farrar; assumpsit, $3,000. 6,326 to 6,328 inclusive—Appeals. 6,329—Allen Clark v. Wm. Vahider, and Chas. J. Hall; petition for mechanic's lien. 6,330—Restored appeal. 6,331—Amy Powers v. James Napier; restored bill and answer. 6,332—Arba N. Waterman v. James Montgomery; assumpsit, $500.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,882—Sarah W. Compton v. Andrew Compton; divorce on ground of adultery. 42,883—Martha W. Gilman v. Lorenzo D. Gilman; divorce on ground of desertion. 42,884—Appeal. 42,885—Lucy S. v. Julius A. Freeman; divorce; no papers. 42,886—Louisa M. Dewey et al. v. C. O'Brien; assumpsit, $262.86. 42,887—Noble C. Smith v. Sarah W. Smith; divorce on ground of desertion. 42,888—Philip M. Heishman and Levi Baum v. James Munson; assumpsit, $600. 42,889—Julius D. Roberts v. Nathan S. Geno; assumpsit, $2,400. 42,890—Charles C. Northrup v. Josie E. Northrup; divorce on the ground of adultery and desertion. 42,891—Therese La Frambois v. Wm. H. Stow et al.; remittitur of Supreme Court.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

How, When, Where, and for Whom to Vote To-day.

The Necessity of Electing Honest and Efficient Officials.

Unless Tax-Payers Turn Out the Bummers Will Win the Battle.

The town elections in the towns of West, North, and South Chicago will be held to-day. Prior to the adoption of the new constitution these elections were, by virtue of a special law, held in November, but its repeal has necessitated the holding them at the same time as in the rest of the State. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the citizens of each of these towns—meaning those who have lived there thirty days—assemble in a body at the places of meeting, and are called to order by the Town Clerk, after which they elect Moderators, or presiding officers, who are sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties. The Moderator regulates the business, and declares all votes. When his decision is questioned he can cause the voters present to rise and be counted.

This election of a presiding officer is all that can be done till 2 o'clock, at which hour, or as soon thereafter as the voters please, the general business of the day may begin.

In addition to electing various officers, the electors have power to direct the institution and defense of suits at law, or in equity; to make such regulations and allow such rewards for the destruction of Canada thistles, etc., as they may think proper; to establish pounds; to decide what shall be a lawful fence; to build bridges, etc., and to impose taxes for these purposes as well as for the salaries of town officers, etc. In order to protect the freemen in the enjoyment of their right of suffrage, they are privileged from arrest to-day, except for treason, felony, or a breach of the peace. If any one misconducts himself at the meeting, the Moderator may order him to leave, and if he does not, may order a constable or somebody else, to take him away and keep him shut up till the meeting is over. After the town tax for the year has been voted, the town meeting proceeds to elect an Assessor, Collector, Supervisior, and Town Clerk, and as many Constables as they are entitled to, the West Town having fifteen, the North seven, and the South nine. This voting is by ballot, a poll list being kept by the clerk of the meeting, on which the name of each person voting is entered. The polls may be closed at four unless the voters elect to keep them open longer. When finally closed the Moderator publicly canvasses the vote, and when it is completed, the clerk reads the result to the meeting. If any person elected Supervisor, Town Clerk, or Assessor, refuses to serve, he forfeits the sum of $25.

In view of the importance of some of these offices, especially Assessor, Collector, and Constables, numerous nominees have been put in the field, at a dozen different meetings. Those of the old incumbents who were fortunate enough to stand well with the Republican Central Committee, got on the regular ticket, but some of them, having made enemies, were slaughtered. Julius Rodbertus had wronged Ald. Frank Warren, a member of the Committee, by refusing to cut down the valuation of his livery-stable to an unreasonable figure, and Frank kept his promise to pay him off for it. A. L. Morrison was out of the question with the Committee, since he was a temperance man.

WEST SIDE CANDIDATES.

The West Side candidates are as follows:

Assessor—W. H. Heafford, Louis Amberg, A. L. Amberg, Thomas H. Mars.

Collector—M. M. Miller, A. Salisbury, Joseph Lane, and Charles McLaughlin.

Supervisor—Henry Pilgrim, George M. Miller, Thomas F. Wall, Charles H. Scanlan.

Town Clerk—Charles E. Clark, Charles E. Moore, E. T. Martin, D. T. Buckley.

Constables—Matthew Flemming, J. Shoemaker, Frank N. Draften, Theodore Worth, Joel Lull, Dan O'Brien, William Williams, Jo Kinney, J. C. Klyn, Henry Bahey, J. M. Lacey, W. Lochbieler, J. S. Scanlan, S. E. Rockwell, Milton Forbes, George W. Silver, B. S. Norton, Louis Schwerenoth, August Blattner, J. Worth, Jeremiah Houlihan, Redmond Sheridan, Edwin Miller, Peter Larsen, Louis Ebersold, W. Swinburn, Mike Slavin, C. W. Ellis, J. Schmidt, John Hennin, S. J. Harmon, Francis T. Flanigan, H. W. Harris, John Hooley, M. O'Calahan, R. Isaacs, James Stanton, Pat Murphy, H. W. Bovee.

The following ticket ought to be elected:

Assessor—George F. Foster.
Supervisor—John O. Haines.
Collector—A. L. Morrison.
Town Clerk—Col. Swallow.

The place of meeting is in the Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph streets.

SOUTH SIDE CANDIDATES.

The candidates in the South Town are:

Assessor—F. C. Vierling, Julius Rodbertus, W. H. B. Gray.

Collector—John W. Tappen, P. M. Cleary.

Supervisor—Charles Follansbee, B. Loewenthal.

Town Clerk—Sam Davenport, Peter H. Witt, John Jones.

Of these, Messrs. Gray, Cleary, Loewenthal, and Jones are excellent men.

Constables—C. O. McLean, F. Kohout, Fred Liebrandt, George A. Hartman, Ike Hartman, R. H. Wallace, J. F. Tunison, James Gallagher, John R. Matthey, Philip Kesler, Henry Best, John Morne, Peter H. Conley, Morris Crane, G. G. Chilcott, John Allen.

The town meeting will be held in Burlington Hall.

NORTH SIDE CANDIDATES.

In the North Town, the candidates are:

Assessor—Albert Patch, J. T. Appleby.

Collector—Jacob Lengacher, John Murphy, Col. Ezra Taylor.

Supervisor—Peter Mahr, Robert Kenny, James Handley.

Town Clerk—J. J. Healey, H. Callaghan, John Wagner.

Constables—Charles Hoevel, Charles Lindgrew, N. Driese, N. Plotke, L. Bartels, Thomas McMahon, John H. Thomas, Louis Murthe, Thomas O'Leary, George B. Baynes, James P. Collins, Patrick Delaney, James Conway, Patrick Daley, Louis Morinti, John Barry, Thomas Moran, Ole Bendickson.

A respectable ticket is:

Assessor—Charles L. Woodman.
Collector—Ezra Taylor.
Supervisor—F. Lackner.
Town Clerk—H. Callaghan.

The place of meeting is in Turner Hall.

Since the power of these meetings to vote taxes for the objects within their jurisdiction is very broad, the fifty odd thousand property-holders of the three towns had better join themselves into these three places of meeting, and stay there till the taxes for 1873 are voted, in order that a squad of saloon-keepers, would-be-Constables, longshoremen, and loafers, may not impose unnecessary burdens on them for the benefit of a few office-holders.

Hydrophobia in England.

It appears from the report recently issued by the English Registrar General that, in England and Wales, there were 32 deaths from hydrophobia in 1870, all of which occurred in the north, there being none in the counties lying south of the Trent. According to this report, hydrophobia comes and goes in periods. Thirty years ago it seems to have had a season of prevalence; for in the five years of 1838-42, there were 73 deaths in England and Wales from this disease, averaging nearly 15 a year—the range being from 7 to 24. The causes of death for the next four years were not made the subject of abstract, but there seems to have been a period of but few deaths from hydrophobia, as there were only five in 1847, and seven in 1848. In the seven years, 1849-55, the deaths rose to 111, averaging 16 a year. In the next eight years, 1856-63, the deaths from hydrophobia fell to 26, averaging only three a year, and ranging from 1 to 5. In the next seven years, 1864-70, this malady prevailed again, and the deaths were 134, averaging 19 a year, the largest number, 32, being in 1870.

THE ENGLISH FORGERIES.

Byron A. Bidwell and George Bidwell, alias Horton, Known to Chicago.

Operations of the Firm of Bidwell & Co. in the West.

Interesting Notes from the Diary of an Ex-Chicago Detective.

It would seem that nothing of importance could occur in either Europe or America unless Chicago, morally or criminally, assisted in its accomplishment. The Bank of England forgeries were at first supposed to be the work of sharp Englishmen; but they were subsequently attributed to Americans, and finally it appears that the principals of the gang are Chicagoans—at least they lived here once, and accumulated considerable wealth by speculations detailed below. With the manner in which the forgers operated, their flight with between $400,000 and $500,000 in United States bonds and other securities, and the arrest of one of them in London, of another in New York, and a third in Havana, the readers of THE TRIBUNE are already familiar. The chief of the gang—the fellow who furnishes the brain-work, and concocted the scheme, was known in England as "Horton." His right name, however, is believed to be George Bidwell. His brother, Byron Austin Bidwell, has been arrested in Havana. The former is an ingenious scoundrel, as is evident from the boldness and success of his "little game;" and the name Bidwell appearing to be familiar to an old detective of this city, he examined his diary, and came to the conclusion that he knew him very well. From this officer the circumstances subjoined were obtained:

In 1865, there appeared in Chicago a family named Bidwell, who rented a house on Eighteenth street, near the breakwater, and immediately took possession. The male members were two sons named George and Byron Austin, and a man, whose name is not remembered distinctly, but is probably the MacDonnell now under arrest in New York for participation in the forgeries. The brothers commenced working in their peculiar line, which, at that time, was appropriating property which did not belong to them, and selling it for the benefit of themselves and others associated with them. George for some reason, possibly because he was the most active, obtained the largest dividends, and in two years boasted that he had made $160,000. The clan, gang, firm, or whatever they may be called, occupied a small office in a small building on South Water street. The name Bidwell & Co., was painted on a small tin sign, beneath that of a respectable firm, but separated from it by a dash. Byron always remained in the "office," and George traveled for the "house." The latter journeyed into the interior of Illinois, and purchased tobacco, cheese, eggs, flour, and everything he could, on credit, ordering the articles to be shipped "to his place of business on South Water street." Byron A. was present when they were delivered, and industriously devoted himself to erasing the firm's name and substituting that of a copartner (supposed to be MacDonnell) in Canada, whither the packages were expressed, and their contents sold for cash. The business was unique and very profitable, in fact all profit, as no money was invested, and none paid out. Complaints were occasionally made to the police authorities by the victims, but the city detectives could never get on the track of the firm. In December, 1866, George purchased tobacco of the value of $7,000 from a Quincy merchant, and gave a sight draft in payment, requesting, however, that it be not sent to Chicago to be cashed until ten days had passed. The merchant shipped the tobacco in accordance with Bidwell's order. Being of a suspicious nature, he followed the tobacco, and called at the "office" on South Water street to get his money. The firm were "out," and, not making their appearance that day or the next, the citizen from Quincy became alarmed, and visited Capt. Turtle's office, and engaged him to find the tobacco or the Bidwells. A detective learned that the former was still at the railroad depot, and orders were given not to allow it to be removed. The search for the firm then commenced, and it was ascertained that they lived on Eighteenth street, near the lake shore, as stated above. The brothers were unusually astute, and did not show themselves. Having located them, one evening a raid was made on the house, with a view of seeing if there was any stolen property concealed in it. Upon entering, the officers were gratified beyond measure at finding George Bidwell there. He made an effort to escape, but a revolver presented at his head caused him to reconsider his determination. Nearly $20,000 worth of wines and cigars were found in the house. The prisoner was searched and then taken to Capt. Turtle's office. He had plenty of money, and, disliking to go to jail, requested that he be sent to some hotel and allowed to remain there until the Quincy authorities came for him. He was permitted to go to the Briggs House, and staid there in custody of two detectives for three weeks. They lived sumptuously; had champagne for breakfast and dinner; but the board bill remains unpaid to this day. Bidwell was very communicative, and told the officers all about his operations and of his success. When in Quincy, on the way to the jail, he offered the detective who had him in charge $2,500 if he would "step around the corner." The incorruptible officer declined to connive at his escape, and placed him in the hands of the Sheriff. While in the jail Bidwell shaved off his whiskers and procured a suit of new clothes. One morning he was missing. It was said he "picked the lock" of his cell-door. Greenbacks are better than any tools if a person desires to escape from prison, provided the individual in charge is willing to add a few hundred dollars to his income. Efforts were made to re-arrest Bidwell, but they were unsuccessful. He was engaged to be married to a young lady who lived in Hartford, Conn., and was heard from six months afterwards, while in that city. The people at the house on Eighteenth street said he had gone to Europe, and would not return for several years. Two married sisters of his are now living in Chicago. They are respectable, and doubtless deplore the notoriety which the family name has obtained through the villainy of the brothers.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

Opinion of the Attorney-General—Constables Elected Since the Adoption of the New Constitution Entitled to Hold Their Office for Four Years.

The Attorney-General of Illinois has addressed the following opinion to County Attorney Root, in reply to a letter from the latter asking his ideas on the matters in question:

The last proviso to Section 1 of the law of 1872, relative to the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables, is in these words: "Provided, there shall be elected in each of the towns in which is contained the City of Chicago, or any part thereof, one Constable and no more for each 10,000 inhabitants of such towns, at the same time and in the same manner provided in this section." I think this was intended to limit the number of such Constables to a number not exceeding one for each 10,000 inhabitants in each of said towns. If this is not the proper construction, it would seem to be necessary to elect at least two (instead of one) additional Constables for each town, as prescribed in the section for towns generally. I am clearly of opinion that Constables elected since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870 are entitled to hold their offices for four years. They are protected by the same provisions of the Constitution as Justices of the Peace, and cannot be legislated out of office. Constables elected prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1870 stand upon a different footing. There was nothing in the Constitution of 1848 prescribing the length of the official term of a Constable. The statute, however, fixed the term at four years. The rule is, that, where the length of an official term is fixed by statute, it remains wholly within the control of the Legislature. But where the office is created, and length of official term is fixed by the Constitution, the Legislature cannot abridge the official term. I think, however, that such Constables are within the spirit of Sec. 6 of the schedule to the Constitution of 1870, and are consequently entitled to hold out their full term, notwithstanding the election of other Constables under the law of 1872.

—Not more than fifty persons attended the hanging of Tom Lockett, which took place at Linden, Ala., recently. Tom made an eloquent speech, and died easily. The Marengo *Journal* says: "He apostrophized the sun and the trees, bidding them farewell; and, turning to the Sheriff, as the cap was being drawn over his head, said, 'Mr. Sheriff, do your duty.'"

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Annual Report of the President, John Newell, Esq.

Net Earnings of the Company for 1872, $2,103,106.83.

Which is a Falling Off of $629,740.61 in the Year.

John Newell, Esq., President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has just submitted his report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, to the Directors. It is as follows:

The earnings on the line in Illinois were		$6,613,433.07
The working expenses	$4,024,728.79	
And the State tax	442,856.54	4,467,585.33
Leaving net earnings		$2,145,847.74
The earnings of the leased lines in Iowa were		$1,413,320.71
Which, deducting the working expenses	$ 822,125.53	
Rent	563,301.52	
And taxes (against $19,532.-91 in 1871)	70,634.57	1,456,061.62
Shows a deficit of		$ 42,740.91
In working the Iowa lines, and reduces the net earnings of all lines operated by the Company to		$2,103,106.83
Against net earnings in 1871		2,732,847.44
A falling off in 1872 of		629,740.61
Making the proportion of expenses and taxes to gross earnings		66.78 per cent

The receipts from passenger transportation in Illinois were $135,090.68 less than in 1871, and in Iowa, $4,801.54 less.

The receipts from freight transportation in Illinois were $432,357.69 less than in 1871. In Iowa, $67,299.06 more than in 1871.

The operation expenses were $204,934.70 greater than in 1871, owing chiefly to the excess in train service required to move the additional tonnage, consisting of coal and other cheap freights; to cost of repairs at Chicago, incident to the fire of October, 1871, and to the protection of the road on the lake shore. But little reduction could be effected in the passenger train service, though the earnings were largely diminished.

The net earnings over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway are increased $189,164.50 as compared with those of 1871, a result caused by the greater distance the Iowa traffic passes over that line under the new contract.

Eighteen million eight hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty bushels of grain were forwarded from stations in Illinois, and 6,722,520 bushels from stations in Iowa, upon our lines, of which 15,929,230 bushels were delivered at Chicago, and 3,867,850 bushels at Cairo. 82,383,000 feet of lumber were forwarded from Chicago, a falling off of 7,003,000 feet, as compared with the shipments of 1871. The coal traffic reaches 371,600 tons, an increase of 112,300 tons over 1871.

The total quantity of freight transported in 1872 was 2,039,321 tons, equal to 272,290,900 tons hauled one mile, yielding an average revenue of 2 15-100 cents per ton per mile. In 1871, 252,150,386 tons were hauled one mile, at the rate of 2 32-100 cents per ton per mile.

Elevator "A" has been rebuilt, with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, giving now, 2,750,000 bushels total storage capacity at our Chicago terminus.

The freight tracks and facilities at Chicago were much enlarged, and changes were made to enable us to furnish the Michigan Central Company additional land for their increasing traffic. Our new dock at Chicago, designed for receiving lumber to be shipped by our line, has been commenced.

A contract entered into with the Mississippi Central, and New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railways, which are operated under one management, ratified at the shareholders' meeting in May last, provides for the extension of the former railway to Cairo, and a mutual interchange of traffic on this road, on satisfactory terms. In consideration of the performance of the contract by those Companies, this Company is to invest annually one-eighth of its earnings from traffic to and from those lines in the consolidated mortgage bonds of each railway, if they can be purchased at not exceeding par, in currency, the minimum amount of bonds of each road so to be purchased being fixed at $100,000 annually for ten years.

We have obtained from the Cairo City Trustees, 1,500 feet of the Ohio Levee, in Cairo, north of and adjoining the freight levee of this Company, for the freight transfer station and car ferry for the Mississippi Central connection. Lands held by the Company upon the Mississippi River in Cairo, and not needed for its use, were conveyed to the Cairo City Trustees. They have released this Company from all obligations and claims under old contracts. We paid for the lands on the Ohio Levee, and releases, the sum of $75,000, which was charged to account of right of way.

The Land Department sold, in 1872, 41,677 57-100 acres of the donated lands, for $336,918.68, making the aggregate sales to the close of 1872, 2,250,632 1-100 acres, for $23,629.17, and leaving unsold at that date, 344,367 99-100 acres.

Your attention is invited to the accompanying reports of the Trustees of the Construction Mortgage, and of the officers of the Company, for full information of the operations of the year, in their several departments.

In view of the large decrease of the earnings during the past year, it is deemed proper to refer to the causes which led to it, in order that our shareholders may see that the past was an exceptional year, and that they may reasonably expect hereafter, if not during the present year, that the results of the operation of the road will be more satisfactory and profitable.

When this railway was projected it was supposed that Illinois and the Northwestern States, as they should be settled would, after supplying the demand from the Southern States, find the cheapest means of transportation for their surplus products by the lakes and canals to the seaboard, for the consumption of the Atlantic States and shipment to European markets. On the completion of the railway this expectation was realized, and the competition which has grown up by the construction of railways crossing it at various points, and forming, in connection with the trunk railways, direct lines from all sections of Illinois to the Atlantic ports, was not sufficient to seriously affect its grain traffic until the last year.

The disastrous fire at Chicago in October, 1871, had left us but one grain warehouse, which was filled early in January, restricting grain shipments to Chicago until the opening of navigation in April. Again, before June 1 we were forced to decline receiving grain for shipment to Chicago faster than it could be disposed of there. A large increase in the price of iron stimulated its production last year in this country enormously, and created an unusual demand for the iron ores of Lake Superior for the furnaces of Ohio and Pennsylvania. This diverted a large number of vessels from the grain trade, causing a twofold effect upon our traffic. It raised the cost of shipping grain from Chicago to Buffalo to almost double the ordinary price, and enabled the competing lines leading East to divert grain from wider districts upon our line than they had before been able to reach. It caused a dearth of vessels, which, coupled with the lack of warehouse capacity, prevented our disposing freely of the grain offered for shipment to Chicago, and it largely increased the expenses. These causes which have produced the diminution of our net revenue in the past year may continue to affect our traffic the present year, but not to the same extent.

There has been built, and is now building, a very considerable increase in the shipping to navigate the lakes, which will be ready at the opening of navigation. The Dominion of Canada is preparing to increase the size of the locks on the Welland Canal, and thus add largely to the capacity of the trade from Chicago to Montreal, which will furnish a cheap line of transportation of grain for the European markets. The State of New York is improving the Erie Canal, and rendering its capacity greater. This will necessarily reduce the freights upon it and add to the advantages this route offers for shipments of grain via New York to Europe. The great trunk lines of railroad from Chicago to the Atlantic States are providing additional tracks and rolling-stock, and new lines East from Chicago are in course of construction. All these improvements will furnish a large increase of the means of carrying from Chicago to the Eastern markets the produce of the Northwest, and, by furnishing the means to send produce forward without delay, greatly enlarge our capacity for bringing it over our line.

In addition to the expected restoration of our traffic in Eastward-bound produce, we have before us the immediate prospects of a large accession to our business Southward. For several years after this road was completed, it furnished the only direct railway route from the Northwest to the Southern States. Terminating on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Ohio, the line had the advantage of almost uninterrupted river navigation south, but was about 22 miles from the northern terminus of the nearest Southern railway. From time to time, other railways have been built, and have diverted portions of the Southern traffic which this line had developed. The arrangement made with the companies, whose lines of road lead from Cairo to New Orleans, heretofore referred to, will, before the close of this year, furnish us, by a short ferry across the Ohio at Cairo, a direct connection with the Southern railway system. This will enable the line to regain a large traffic, in the distribution of Western products in the South, where the more profitable culture of cotton makes it for the interest of planters to purchase their supplies of food from the Northwest. It will afford a more rapid and regular means of forwarding freights to New Orleans than by the river, and tend to relieve us from serious delays of shipments South, via Cairo, which have heretofore frequently been caused by a lack of river craft at that point.

There are now five lines of ocean steamers plying regularly between New Orleans and Europe, and it is found that corn can be carried in these vessels in bulk in perfect condition throughout the year, and reach Europe with less expense and in less time than by way of the lakes and canals to New York. During the last year, we delivered at Cairo nearly 4,000,000 bushels of grain, a portion of which was reshipped upon these ocean steamers at New Orleans.

There are expenditures, which by the dictates of just economy should be made, commencing during the present year. It is important to build additional docks at Chicago, in order to furnish convenient ground for transfer of lumber and other freights between vessels and the road. We need to relay considerable portions of the track with steel rails, which are, in the end, far more economical than those of iron. We require new facilities at Cairo for the increased business which the Southern connection will open up for us.

It is now ten years since the shareholders have been called upon for money. During this period dividends have regularly been paid, amounting, in the aggregate, to $22,582,407.07, and the debt has been reduced to the amount of $8,390,500. Of the debt outstanding, $3,390,-500 of the construction bonds, and $2,500,000 of the redemption bonds, will become payable April 1, 1875. You have set apart a trust or sinking fund of $2,761,-500, which, with its interest, will nearly provide for the construction bonds, leaving $2,500,000 redemption bonds to be provided for. The residue of the debt will then consist of $2,500,000 of bonds payable in 1890. It will be for you to determine whether any, and, if any, what measure may be desirable to raise the means to meet all these requirements. The entire cost of the property has been $34,061,196.56. It is now represented by a share capital of $25,500,000, and a debt, which, after deducting the existing sinking fund, leaves $5,629,000, making the aggregate $2,932,196.56 less than the actual cost of the whole.

JOHN NEWELL, President.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1873.

THE BLAKE CASE.

Judge Gary Allows Mrs. B. Temporary Maintenance and $200 for Legal Services.

On the Blake case being called up, yesterday morning, on the chancery side of the Superior Court, before Judge Gary, his Honor referred to the authorities cited on Saturday. Mr. Hervey called his Honor's attention to the fact that the new edition spoken of on Saturday would not be ready till next month, and his Honor said he expected his decision on the point now raised would be given in time to be included in the new edition, and the counsel said perhaps the edition was being delayed for the opinion; after which little bit of legal joviality, at the expense of the dilatory edition, the Court finished his consideration of the authorities, and slowly delivered himself of his ideas on the matters submitted.

His Honor said that the question of the jurisdiction of this Court was already settled, and there was nothing to be said about that. The act that had given the jurisdiction provided that the Court should make an order where necessary for money for the prosecution of the suit. Therefore, it would not be at all necessary for him to refer to the question of jurisdiction, since he had no doubt whatever on the point. What had to be decided was the question as to the meaning of the language used respecting what money was necessary to the prosecution of the suit; for instance, was it necessary that the plaintiff should live in order to prosecute? and did the term "money necessary to prosecute" include money to live, life being necessary in order to prosecute.

Mr. Hervey thought the terms were synonomous.

The Court said not necessarily so. The complainant must live. If she intended to prosecute, she must live, and if the law contemplated giving her the means to prosecute, it was difficult to see how she could do so without she was secured also the means to live. That was how the matter presented itself to him, so far as he had considered it.

Mr. Hervey—She can live without alimony.

The Court—But she cannot live without aliment.

Mr. Hervey—Yes, but she could get her aliment by earning it. This was practically an application for alimony. She (Mrs. Blake) applied to the Court for moneys for a special purpose. The statute allowed alimony where the defendant proved to be in the wrong, but where he had not been proved to have committed a wrong it did seem unreasonable to construe the statute to mean that he must pay. The act of 1867 gave jurisdiction to the Court to allow money to the complainant for the prosecution of the suit. It gave the Court jurisdiction to allow her moneys for the purpose of living,—as he read it,—if it could be shown that she was living apart from her husband, through no fault of her own, and if her husband could be proved to possess ample means. He understood that to mean that she was not to be compelled to prosecute her suit out of her own earning, after she had succeeded in showing that the defendant was guilty of expelling her, or whatever the Court should consider good cause. If the act did not mean this; if the meaning was not believed to be so clearly expressed that it was not necessary to use any other words, how easy it would have been to have added a word, and settled the matter! What was the grammatical construction to be placed on the phrase? It was not to give her moneys to live, but to give her money to prosecute, and, while the suit is in progress, the husband shall pay the costs. If this Court should construe the law to be that the defendant could be made to pay for the maintenance of the complainant, the courts, already overcrowded with litigants, would become overwhelmed with suits for separate maintenance, and the complainants would not, in all cases, be found too anxious to proceed. It would be an easy way of passing an idle existence for a lady to marry, and, on the first caprice, leave her husband, and, by representation to the Court that she had no means of support, obtain a maintenance until she thought proper to prosecute the suit. It would become an intolerable evil that no court should encourage. The counsel represented the case from numerous points of view, and concluded a lengthened argument by praying the Court to be careful in a construction that might open the door to a great deal of fraud and trouble.

The Court said he must consider the intent of the statute to be that means for prosecuting suits must include the means of living. He reviewed the cases cited on Saturday, and they strengthened his opinion; the English Chancellor holding that it would be time to give an order to the wife when she presented herself at the house of her husband, and he expelled her. If payment depended upon expulsion, it seemed that at any time the pay could be stopped by the husband ceasing the expulsion. The powers and privileges of married women had been very much changed and increased; their earnings are their own, and it had become quite a serious question, although one not necessary to be decided there, how far their increased rights might affect this question of divorce. It had not been the theory of the law that the man having abundant means to support his wife should compel her to manual labor in order to prosecute a suit against him for divorce. It would be no answer, in such a suit, to say that the woman was an able-bodied woman, and that she must earn her living. His Honor referred at considerable length to the argument of the counsel, simply enlarging in detail on the view of his remarks at the start foreshadowed, concluding by stating that at the present state of the proceedings, when the only evidence produced was that the marriage occurred, and that expulsion of the wife from home had followed, and inasmuch as she is without means of support, he must grant her a monthly allowance upon which to live, which he would place at the minimum, and a special allowance for legal expenses.

The question of how much it would be well to allow for monthly expenses was lightly discussed, the defendant stating that "she lived on $26 a month last winter;" and His Honor finally fixed the amount at $50, that amount to be paid immediately, and a similar amount on the first of every subsequent month. For legal expenses, $200 was allowed, the Judge stating that if circumstances required it the amounts would have to be increased.

ROUGH ON THE LEGISLATURE.

At a regular meeting of the Chicago Typographical Union, held Saturday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Illinois Legislature has recently passed a law aimed at, and evidently intended to injure, trade combinations, under the provisions of which it would be unlawful for the members of any union to converse with or persuade their fellow-craftsmen with intent to induce them to abstain from unmanly opposition to the best interests of their trade, and which interferes with their constitutional privileges as freemen; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chicago Typographical Union hereby condemns the said law, and expresses regret that the Legislature of this State should thus take action intended to interfere with, and oppose, societies organized for the lawful and just protection of their members against the unreasonable exactions of capitalists, and to maintain a scale of wages sufficient for the support of those who compose them.

Resolved, That we fully agree with the Farmers' Association of Livingston County in condemning the act, as only one more proof, if, indeed, such were needed, that legislation is at present exclusively carried on in the interest, and for the protection, of capitalists and monopolies, and mainly with a view to benefit railroad kings, while they are allowed to plunder, abuse, maltreat, or maim the unprotected public at their own pleasure and will. If, then, it is sought to make this a rich man's country, we believe it is high time that the workingmen of all classes and denominations, trades and professions, creeds and sects, granges and clubs, should unite with us for one common cause and concerted action, and we hereby extend to all such our hand of friendship, and sincerely invite communications from their headquarters.

THEATRICAL LAWSUITS.

On the 29th of March James H. Rennie, of Hooley's Theatre, attached "fifteen trunks, five baskets, and two Indian clubs," the property of Mr. Arthur McKee Rankin, the actor, for a debt of $150. The debt was incurred at Louisville, where Mr. Rennie was manager of the Rankin Combination. When the company was preparing to leave that city, Mr. Rankin informed Mr. Rennie that he had no money, and requested permission to draw two drafts upon him, amounting to $146, promising to return the money very soon. Many months passed by. Mr. Rennie became one of Mr. Hooley's company, and when the goods of the "combination" arrived here a Constable took possession of them. Yesterday the matter was tried by a jury of twelve honest and ignorant men, before Justice Haines. Many prominent stage people gave evidence. A certain lady from Hooley's company, whose position is not the lowest, quite entranced the foreman of the jury, by her person, her tongue, and her manner. This may have influenced the decision of the jury or it may not; at all events, the jury rendered a verdict against Mr. Rankin for $150 and costs. A motion was made for a new trial.

Mr. Rankin has secured his goods by an attachment bond, and is thus enabled to fulfill his engagement at Aiken's. This is the third successful suit brought by actors against their employers, within the last week, the others having been by F. G. Maynard against C. K. Gardner, of the Academy of Music.

AN UNHEALTHY BUILDING.

Dangerous Condition of the Walls of the New Seaman's Bethel Church.

In an article on the subject of building in THE TRIBUNE on Sunday, great stress was laid upon the necessity for choosing a good architect in the erection of a building which was to withstand the changes of weather, or addition of weight in the upper portion. The calculations of an ignorant designer, or the dishonesty of an unworthy contractor, it was shown, were fatal to the stability of a building. An illustration of what we took the trouble to point out is found in the new Seaman's Bethel Church, corner of Market and Michigan streets. This building fronts 100 feet on the former thoroughfare and 70 feet on the latter, is four stories in height above the basement, and is not constructed according to sound principles. In place of procuring the co-operation of an achitect of experience, the Rev. Mr. Leonard has endeavored to incur as little expense as possible, and has superintended the work of building in person. He has procured during the winter, such assistance as he could among laborers and so-called bricklayers, paying them scanty sums, and requiring of them only such work as they were willing to do. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that persons owning property or living in houses adjoining the church have been greatly alarmed at the condition of the walls. Now that the frost has quitted the mortar, the walls have leaned toward adjacent houses at an outrageous angle. They have cracked in various directions. They have crumbled in the most alarming manner. They have reasserted Newton's theory of gravitation, and insist upon coming a few feet nearer to the earth's centre of gravity than Dr. Leonard cared to see them.

The neighbors have become alarmed for the safety of their dwellings. The crumbling walls overhang them with portentous angles. Their houses are raised with the apparent certainty of being crushed beneath a descending weight of poor bricks, hurrying from beds of badly mixed mortar. Altogether they think they are in great danger, and the fear is not surprising.

One among them, a Mr. Welch, who owns a boarding house, with fourteen boarders dependent upon him for their victuals, is especially alarmed. The slanting pile of masonry threatens hourly to bury his hostelry in an uneven and ragged mausoleum. He would prefer some other phase of ruin, and has appealed to the Mayor for protection.

Now, it becomes evident to the most unintelligent foe to rectitude in building operations that laborers at 50 cents a day, laying shapeless brick-bats with the thermometer hovering about zero, cannot construct a healthy edifice. And it is equally obvious that Mr. Welch and those in like peril have every reason to feel aggrieved. Mr. Leonard is a very passable preacher, but that does not necessarily qualify him to erect a church. There is a talented journalist in town, even, who has assisted in the erection of a most singular structure for his paper. What are the authorities going to do about the Seaman's Bethel Church, on the corner of Michigan and Market streets?

PERSONAL.

J. V. Farwell will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day.

Col. E. M. Baker, U. S. A., is at Anderson's Hotel.

Colonel Thomas F. Bouton, editor of the Jonesbro *Gazette*, is at the Matteson House. The Colonel thinks the peach trees in his section of country will yield about a third of a crop this year.

Among the arrivals in Chicago yesterday may be noticed the following harbingers of spring: Propeller Union, from Manitowoc, with 2,000 cedar poles, 5,000 posts, and 200 railroad ties; propeller St. Joseph, of Manitowoc, with 180 cords of wood, the first schooner of the season. Cleared from this port: Propeller St. Joseph, for Manitowoc, and schooners Game Cock and Topsey.

The much esteemed pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, the Rev. David Swing, yesterday united in the bonds of matrimony the Rev. W. S. Blanchard, of Chicago, and Miss Sarah Philena Gardner, formerly of New York, and late of Knoxville. The ceremony was performed at the Gardner House. The happy pair left at once for New York to spend a few weeks among old friends, after which they will make the tour of Europe and the far East.

One of the candidates for the position of Collector of South Chicago, to be elected to-day, is Mr. P. M. Cleary, a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Cleary has been a resident of Chicago for eighteen or twenty years, is a large property-owner, and is a very popular man among those who know him. He has never been a "bummer" for office, and this fact should be taken into special consideration, as his opponent is Charley Tappen, who has long held a prominent place among the barnacles of the Town Government. Those to whom Mr. Cleary is known would like to see him elected.

Mark Twain sails for Europe again soon.

Capt. S. B. Stone, of Stonington, Conn., lately deceased, left property valued at $960,000.

Bishop Haven will return to Boston from Mexico about the 1st of May.

John F. Anderson (Democrat) has been appointed Railroad Commissioner in Maine.

James W. Husted, "the bald eagle of Westchester," has been made Major General of the New York Militia by Gov. Dix.

Erastus Brooks, of the New York *Express*, has gone to Washington, the death of his brother, James Brooks, being expected at any moment.

C. T. Hobart, Superintendent of the Minnesota Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, B. W. Chase, General Freight Agent, and M. L. Allen, Auditor, have resigned.

Ben Perley Poore now edits Mr. Harlan's Washington *Chronicle*, but there are rumors in Iowa naming Charles Pomeroy, ex-M. C., for the editorship.

John Ray, late one of the Louisiana claimants of a seat in the Senate, has been appointed (vice Hugh J. Campbell) Register of State Lands in Louisiana.

L. J. Fleming, for sixteen years Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, has retired from active duty, and Col. A. L. Rives takes his place.

Maj. Francis U. Farquhar is relieved from duty at the State Department, and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., where he relieves Maj. Huston in charge of the harbor improvements on Lake Superior.

THE MAN A. L. AMBERG.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To-day the voters of the West Side will be called on to vote for town officers. If any of the readers of THE TRIBUNE will refer to their files of some eighteen months past, they will find that A. L. Amberg, who is running for Assessor (one of the most important positions in the county), went before the Grand Jury, and on oath deposed that he gave money to Alderman Powell, of the Ninth Ward, and other Aldermen, for their influence and votes to confirm him, Amberg, as Police Clerk. Has he not unblushing impudence to ask any reputable citizen to cast his vote for such an unblushing briber? Aside from Amberg being well known as a scalawag and unscrupulous pot-house bummer, he is totally unfit for the position of Pound-Master, much less that of Assessor. A TAX-PAYER.

Sequel of a New York Murder Case.

From the Boston Post.

Several years ago an Italian named Michael Cancemi was tried in New York for murder. He was tried four different times, and finally convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life. Through the persistent efforts of his counsel, however, he was pardoned in 1864 by the Governor of the State, and he at once returned to his native Italy, where he joined the army, and gradually obtained one promotion after another, until now he holds a Colonel's commission and is Acting General. His case lasted seven years altogether, and his counsel avow that they have never doubted his innocence.

THE COUNCIL.

The Special Bail Question—Another Veto Message.

More About the City Hall Plans—The Press to be Admitted to Inspect Them.

A Favorable Report on the 11 O'Clock Saloon-Closing Ordinance.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. Dixon in the Chair. Present, Aldermen Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGennis, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Heath, Miner, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran.

SPECIAL BAIL.

The Mayor in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the enforcement of the ordinance providing for taking special bail at police stations, reported that the Superintendent had been directed to take special bail in all cases where desired. There had been some delay in printing the necessary blanks, but they were now in the hands of the station-keepers.

VETO.

The Mayor returned, without his approval, the resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for a lot for school purposes on the North Side, since it conflicted with the powers and duties of the Board of Education as defined by the act of 1872. It was the duty of the Board to initiate action in such matters, to advertise for a lot, and then submit their action to the Council, which could approve or disapprove of it. Until approved by the Council no purchase could be made, and no money drawn from the Treasury.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances for paving Lake street from Halsted to the viaduct; Calhoun place, from Clark to Dearborn; Peoria, from Lake to Harrison, and Jackson, from State to Michigan avenue, which were referred to the appropriate committee.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

The resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners, relative to the admission of the public to see the Court-House plans, in Kentucky Block, was referred to the Corporation Counsel, to report next week.

Ald. Schaffner introduced a copy of Sam Ashton's resolutions, which will be found in our report of the meeting of the County Board.

Ald. Schaffner also offered the following:

Resolved, That all former actions of this Board and the Committee on Public Buildings, and the Board of Public Works, as to the selection of plans of the Court-House and City Hall in the awarding of premiums therefor, be suspended until the further order of this Board.

The Alderman said that the Committee had arrogated powers not given it. It had assumed it was to pass on the plans; it had prevented all from seeing them except those to whom they gave tickets, and the object of the last resolution was to prevent action by the Committee till the former one had been acted on.

Ald. Bailey looked on the resolution as an insult to the Committee.

Ald. McGennis was utterly opposed to the resolution, since it would indefinitely postpone the building of the Court-House. The joint committees had also decided to postpone the selection of plans, and hence the last resolution was unnecessary. This was simply a new element of discord.

Ald. Schaffner denied that it would create discord. The present course would, however. The people were greatly excited about the matter, and wanted to know what was going on. There was an impression abroad that things were not going fairly. He wanted the people, who footed the bill, to see what the plans were, and give their opinions on them. He did not believe in the locking-up business, nor did he believe there was an Alderman competent to pass on the plans.

Ald. Bailey had favored admitting the press and public, but he thought the present Committees were competent. If not, he did not know who were.

Ald. Coey did not think the public should be called in yet. Let the twelve plans be selected, and the public pass on them.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Richardson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be instructed to issue, or use their influence to have issued, to one representative from each of the daily papers a pass to visit the City Hall plans now on exhibition.

FOURTEENTH STREET BRIDGE.

Ald. Coey offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Board of Public Works to report the probable cost of building a bridge at Fourteenth street, and a viaduct on the east side of the river, with the retaining walls, and of opening Fourteenth street to the river, on the West Side.

FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance reported adversely on the cases of Michael Maroney, Mike Regan, B. A. Williams, Gottlieb Witte, and Thomas Carbine, and favorably on those of Francis A. Frank, and Frank Becker.

The reports were concurred in.

SOUTH CLARK STREET.

The majority of the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition praying for the use of horses instead of steam power on South Clark street, reported that if Clark were the only street thus used they would not hesitate to recommend the change, but since there are many others on which steam is used to a greater extent than on Clark street, they do not see how they can recommend the change, unless all other streets are included. Such action would not be for the best interests of the people, since it would force the railroads to locate their depots outside the city, which was an undesirable result. They must, therefore, report adversely.

The minority reported, recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, since the use of steam on Clark street was dangerous to life, as accidents were continually happening. The street was monopolized by the railroads to the exclusion of other traffic, for which it was originally intended. The use of horse power would remove all difficulties.

Both reports were laid over.

JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the ordinance relative to the inspection of steam boilers, and the report was concurred in.

The same Committee recommended the passage of the order directing the detail of policemen to see that street crossings were not blocked by trains of cars. It was laid over.

The same Committee reported an ordinance providing for closing all saloons at 11 o'clock, and imposing fines ranging from $10 to $100 as penalties for its violation. Druggists are exempted by the ordinance. It was laid over.

The same Committee recommended that the Board of Public Works be requested to rebate the water-tax of the Woman's Home. It was so ordered.

FIRE LIMITS.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported adversely on the petitions for a modification of the fire limits in the Seventh and Eighth Wards and on the North Side, and they were laid over.

The special Committee on the Fire Limits in the Seventh and Eighth Wards reported, recommending that no change be made except to make them co-extensive with the whole city.

It was laid over.

Ald. Powell said that that was not really the report. He moved the Committee have a week more to report in.

A horrible squabble followed, in which one Alderman called another a scallawag. Finally, Ald. Cullerton moved to table the motion of Ald. Powell.

The motion was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 21.

Ald. Powell's motion was adopted—yeas, 20; nays, 15.

FIRE AND WATER.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported adversely on the proposition to substitute a steamer for the Babcock engine in the Sixth Ward, since no steamer was available, and the Babcock answered well enough.

The report was concurred in.

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, the Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare an ordinance for widening Halsted street south of Archer avenue.

The ordinance for the vacation of the nine foot alley in Block 46, Kinzie's addition, was passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, reported adversely on the application of Franklin Hale to lay a side track on Polk street, near Beach, and the report was agreed to.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

The ordinance giving to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Road the right of way into the city, was taken up.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out the clause providing that where a viaduct could not be built at a street crossing unless built over the track of some other road, the Company should only be required to join with the last-mentioned company in the construction of the viaduct.

It was adopted.

The ordinance as amended was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

The Council then adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Goodwillie Bros.' Planing Mill on Twenty-second Street Burned, and Surrounding Buildings Damaged—Loss About $20,000—List of Insurance.

Let it be recorded, that the first alarm over the new instruments of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, was sounded by Mr. John Stephens at 15 minutes of 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. The instruments have been in position for some time, and the desire to secure the first alarm has been very great among the "boys." For six days previous to yesterday morning, there had not occurred a blaze worthy of an alarm, and the "boys" have been restless, and have feared, either that the new instruments would not receive one, or were in league with the fire fiends. But yesterday, on the "shank" of Mr. Stephen's watch, the long silence was broken by the sound of the alarm-gong, and the register recorded that Box 385 had called for an alarm. The instruments worked with accuracy and precision, and Chicago may now justly claim, as another result of the fire, a set of fire-alarm instruments superior to any in the country.

The fire for which the alarm sounded occurred in Goodwillie & Bro.'s planing-milling, at the corner of Twenty-second and Loomis streets, and was caused by sparks from a smoke-stack across the street, which was used without a spark-arrester. A second alarm was sounded at half-past 3 o'clock, at which time the mill was almost totally destroyed, and the flames were extending toward some frame houses on the opposite side of Twenty-second street. The lumber-yard of the mill was, fortunately, saved.

The shingle manufactory of Smith & Co., in the rear of the planing-mill, was barely saved from destruction, and was damaged to the extent of $600. A saloon and dwelling house, owned and occupied by Daniel Seabury, was damaged $300; insured in the Lycoming for $1,000.

The loss on the mill, including building and machinery, will be about $16,000. Insured as follows: National, of Missouri, $2,500; Globe, of St. Louis, $1,000; Humboldt, of New York, $1,000; Farmers' Mutual, of Pennsylvania, $1,000; State, of St. Louis, $1,000; Eastern, of Bangor, $1,000; Allemania, Pennsylvania, $1,500; Western, Toronto, $2,000; North Missouri, $1,000; Fairfield County, $1,500; Allemania, Ohio, $1,900.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The new lake tunnel has been bored eastward to the extent of 1,626 feet. The water-pipe tunnel under the river, at Pine street, has progressed 268 feet.

The music store of George F. Root & Sons, No. 283 Wabash avenue, was broken into on Sunday night, and despoiled of various small portables, private police to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yesterday morning thieves broke two panes of glass in D. Goldstein's show-window, No. 545 South Halsted street, and abstracted vest patterns and other goods valued at $50.

On Sunday evening, during the absence of the family, the house of J. G. Marston, No. 306 West Lake street, was broken open, and $100 worth of jewelry carried off.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, R. Reiner's saloon, corner of Polk and Desplaines streets, was entered by thieves, through a back door, and robbed of $200 worth of liquors and cigars.

About fifty men and boys found work through the agency of the Relief Employment Bureau yesterday. Several hundred laborers and mechanics desiring work in the city were unable to procure employment.

James Ray, of 92 William, street was knocked down and robbed early Sunday morning, on Van Buren street. A valuable watch and $12 were taken from him. His assailants were chased by a policeman, but they managed to escape.

The Railroad Committee of the Common Council met yesterday to consider the petition of citizens for the substitution of horse power for steam power on the Rock Island Railroad. The Committee was unable to agree on the subject, and adjourned, resolving to present majority and minority reports to the Council.

George Geilen, a hackman, agreed to drive a San Francisco man to the Northwestern Depot for $1. He landed him, instead, in a disreputable locality, and knocked him down because he grumbled. Justice Banyon, put the hackman under $300 bonds to appear to-day.

James Nolan, John Williamson, and Henry Dunlap, the three burglars arrested for the robbery at the house of Lizzie Moore, on Clinton street, were arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, but the examination was continued till Wednesday next, in bail of $5,000 each.

A horse-thief, named G. W. Miller, who recently escaped from the Marion County Jail, Indiana, was captured on West Madison street, yesterday morning, by Sergt. O'Donnell. The prisoner met his wife in Chicago last Friday, after hiding in the woods for a week. He was taken to Marion County last evening.

The magnates of Hyde Park, who were present yesterday at the case pending between them and the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, were all intensely surprised at the statement in a contemporary that they had no hope of winning the present suit. They want to know who requested such a statement to be published, and express the utmost confidence in the success of their undertaking.

At an informal meeting of the corporators of the Chicago, Lombard & Southwestern Railway Company, Col. Thomas J. Turner was chosen President. Campbell W. Waite Secretary, L. D. Boone Treasurer; Executive Committee—T. J. Turner; W. F. Brewster, Luther C. Keeler; Engineers—Dobson & Rhoades. This Company is organizing to construct a road from the coal-fields of Mill and Grundy Counties to Lombard, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and to South Chicago via Washington Heights. The preliminary survey will be ordered at an early day.

John Carney, on Sunday, went on a drunk with his "best friend," "Big Jack," the hackman. They spent the day in liquor saloons (notwithstanding the Sunday law), and in the evening John found $400, with which he started out, gone, and likewise his friend "Big Jack." He has entered a complaint against Jack, alleging that he stole the money.

The following subscriptions of Inter-State Industrial Exposition stock were handed in yesterday: D. B. Fisk, $500; Walsh & Hutchinson, $100; Gage Bros. & Co., $200; H. W. Wetherell, $100; Cameron & Amberg, $100; Otis & Wait, $100; Emerson & Stott, $100; Thayer & Tobey, $200; Hoffman & Hamberg, $100; Northwestern Show-Case Manufacturing Company, $200; A. E. Bishop, $100.

The Chicago Baptist Union will have its annual supper this evening at the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. An elegant supper has been arranged for, and good music will be added. Good speakers of the denomination will address the gathering. Those who desire tickets can secure them at No. 408 Wabash avenue.

Curtis & Co.'s wholesale grocery, No. 21 Michigan avenue, was entered by thieves early yesterday morning through a rear door. The hinges of the safe were torn off, but an entrance to the inside was not obtained. Determined to do some damage, the thieves removed the bung from a cask of syrup, and the store was well sweetened and "stuck up," when the proprietors arrived in the morning.

Mr. A. C. Hesing and another member of the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, waited on the Mayor yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any objections on the part of the City Government to erecting the Exposition on the Lake Front Park. His Honor informed the gentlemen that he thought the city would make no opposition, provided the consent of the property-owners could be gained.

Yesterday morning, Detective Dixon returned to this city from Canada, where he captured William Drum, the thieving porter, who recently stose $5,000 worth of jewelry from the Matteson House. He left Drum in Toronto Jail, being unable to secure the necessary extradition papers to bring him here. He will be brought here soon. Mr. Dixon deserves a word of commendation for the manner in which he has "worked up" this case

About noon, yesterday, a lady named Mrs. Van Volkenberg, of 58 North Halsted street, had her hand crushed between the corners of an omnibus and a street-car, at the intersection of Madison and Halsted streets. She was alighting from the car, when the omnibus came up from behind and struck the railing of the platform upon which her hand rested. In the other arm she held an infant, and her position, for a moment, was most distressing. She was taken to a drug store near by and a physician called.

Postmaster McArthur has issued the following edict: "As large quantities of transient newspapers deposited in the post-office for mailing upon which but one (1) cent each paper is paid, are daily thrown into the waste-basket on account of insufficient postage, the public should understand that the rate of postage on such matter is one (1) cent for each two (2) ounces or fraction thereof; and as nearly all our city papers will exceed 2 but are less than 4 ounces, the correct postage for a single paper is two cents."

The Mayor and the Board of Public Works visited the railroad crossings at the intersection of Halsted and Kinzie streets and Sangamon and Kinzie streets, yesterday afternoon. In the opinion of those officials, viaducts are sadly needed at those points. Unless they are speedily constructed, the Aldermen of the wards through which the railroads run will compel the companies to use horse instead of steam-power. The Mayor states that the Danville & Vincennes, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies are willing to construct their portions of the viaducts, but the Northwestern Company seems slow to take any action in the premises. It has some excuse to offer, however, as the Superintendent and Attorney of the road are out of the city at present.

A very funny picture has just been completed and hung in the well-known collection of Chapin & Gore. It is 6 feet long by 4 in height, and represents the Rocky Mountains in the background, with the white peaks of the snowy range, while in the foreground may be seen a train of the Kansas Pacific Railway dashing into a herd of buffalo, which noble animals are performing all sorts of gymnastic feats, some turning double somersaults, and two of them performing on the swinging trapeze. To complete the absurdity of the thing, Mr. Keim, the well-known General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the line, may be seen on the top of a [illegible] pole doing the "great balance [illegible] with legs and arms extended. The picture creates [illegible] amusement.

The [illegible] of the adoption of the Fifteenth A[illegible] was celebrated by the colored people [illegible] city at Burlington Hall, last evening. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Hannibal Zouaves, a very fine body of colored men, recently organized. The exercises consisted of speeches by John Jones and L. B. White, recitations, songs by the members of the company, and military evolutions. About 11 o'clock the chairs were removed, and those present danced until an early hour in the morning. No liquor was procurable in the hall proper, and consequently there was no disorder.

The annual meeting of the Unity Church Society was held last evening in the basement of the church, on North Dearborn street. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Trustees, Nathan Mears, John E. Fry, and Henry D. Thompson; Secretary, Dr. H. Hooper; Treasurer, Samuel Collyer. It was reported that the receipts of the church, exclusive of the funds turned over to the Building Committee, amounted to $40,142.04, and that the expenditures, exclusive of those of the same committee, amounted to $7,836.68. The Building Committee reported its receipts to have been $77,029.69, and its receipts, $60,234.85. A discussion sprung up relative to the propriety of finishing the church and going in debt, which was cut short by a motion to adjourn until next Monday evening, when the matter will be thoroughly talked over.

The Way They Do It in Nebraska.

From the Omaha Herald.

Charles Wells sold a cow to an old man named Shurty, in Stanton County, Neb., and was to receive in payment thirty days' labor, which were to be counted at $1 per day. A chattel mortgage was to be given on the cow with this understanding. Wells called upon Shurty for fifteen days work, which was duly performed. A quarrel then arose, and Wells took his chattel mortgage to a neighboring lawyer and asked his advice. "Go and seize your cow under your mortgage," said the lawyer.

Wells acted upon this advice, and, as he expected some opposition, took along a gun. Shurty saw him coming with his weapon, and also went for his gun. When he next came out of his house, gun in hand, Wells fired, and killed him on the spot. Nobody witnessed the tragedy. The next step that is known in the curious and bloody affair was when Wells stopped at a cabinet shop in the vicinity, told that he had killed Shurty, and said they had better go up and take the measure for a coffin.

The Probate Judge of Stanton County sat a number of days on the case, Wells having given himself up for that purpose. The result was that Wells was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. From this predicament he was lately released by a lawyer who procured a habeas corpus, and finally a discharge, on the ground that no warrant had ever been issued against his client. And still Wells, though at liberty, don't feel quite satisfied. When our informant left he was hunting the Sheriff, whose name is Sam, and wanting a new investigation. He thinks that he has not been examined enough.

—The King of Prussia was slightly astonished on visiting a needle-factory not long since. While there a workman asked for a hair from the royal head. It was readily given, and, with a smile, he placed it at once under the boring machine, turned a hole in it with the greatest care, furnished it with a thread, and then handed the singular needle to the astonished King.

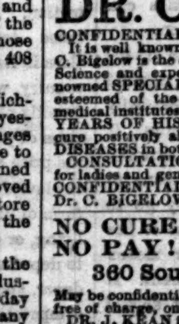
SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pokcet, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership between William Goldie and Joshua H. Shaw is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by Wm. Goldie, who will settle all accounts of the late firm at the old stand, corner of Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

March 29, 1873. WILLAM GOLDIE. JOSHUA H. SHAW.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. (A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Obstacles to Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men. Sent free in sealed letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, March 31, 1873—During the week, and at the Matinees, THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA. In answer to A GENERAL DESIRE, will be reproduced in a style of rare magnificence, Bartley Campbell's great emotional society Drama, **FATE!** CHARACTERS BY THE STAR COMPANY. To avoid the rush at the Box Office, secure your seats in advance. Box Office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. In preparation, "ALIXE," from Fifth-Avenue Theatre, New York. Also "KISS," and "THE GENTLE SAVAGE." Miss ELIZA O'CONNER, the charming emotional artiste, will shortly appear.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

New Solos, Quartettes, Ballads, and Specialties. Great success of J. R. Kemble's laughable Burlesque, of **JULIUS SNEEZER!** MACKIN and WILSON in their Songs and Dances. The Three Graces. New Vocal Quartette. Hundredth night of HAMLET. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the great French Sensation Drama,

ARTICLE 47,

WITH AN EXCELLENT CAST. SUPERB MOUNTINGS. Next week, the young and beautiful actress, Miss NEILSON will appear as JULIET. Sale of seats commences Thursday, at 9 a. m.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

FOURTH WEEK OF

JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S NATIONAL CIRCUS!

MONDAY, March 31, and every night this week, and Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. James Robinson, Clarence, and Eugene. Second week of Mlle. Louie Boshell. First week of the Leon Brothers. First week of Otoksan, the Belle of Japan. First week of Wolf's double somersault. First week of John Foster, the Great American Clown; Frank Pastor, Katie Stokes, Ella Stokes, S. Q. Stokes, Lasciel and Nelcourt, Clifford, Rennels, etc.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Engagement for one week only. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular actor,

McKee Rankin,

In his superb impersonation of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

Supported by the charming actress,

Kitty Blanchard,

And a full and powerful Dramatic Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The management takes especial pleasure in being the first to introduce the beautiful

CLARA!

Pronounced by the Philadelphia Press a formidable rival to the popular LOTTA, in her new and beautiful five-act Drama, written expressly for her by Mrs. Lafitte Johnson, entitled

SUNLIGHT!

Introducing this charming lady in a variety of Songs, Dances, Banjo and Guitar Solos, &c.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

THE "HAYMAKERS,"

AN OPERATIC CANTATA, BY THE UNIVERSITY CHORUS, Thursday Evening, April 3, at 8 o'clock.

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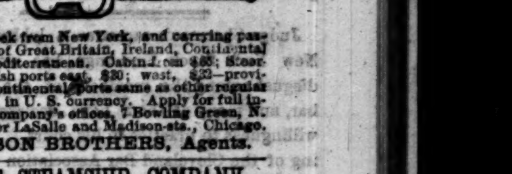

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Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

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The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

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ESTABLISHED 1840.

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From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

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Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.

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Buy that handsome, convenient, 9-room, 3-gabled cottage, 3 closets, basement cellar, stable, corner lot, 50x125 feet to 14 ft. alley, east front, Farwell-av. and Seventy-second-st., three blocks from Brooklyn depot, between Englewood and Cornell Watch Factory, accessible to city by several roads and large number of trains; $3,500—$1,500 down, balance easy. Also, nice but smaller cottage and 50-ft. lot, adjoining this, $2,500—$1,000 down, balance easy. LAMB & CO., 127 Clark-st., Room 29.

Commission paid to Agents who furnish purchasers.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—New York Letter—Dubuque Letter—Dreadful Accident at the new Singer Building—The Bostwick-Hess Suit—County Matters—The Courts—The Town Elections—The English Forgeries.

THIRD PAGE—Annual Report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company—The Blake Case—An Unhealthy Building—Personal—Council Meeting Last Evening—Destructive Fire—The City in Brief—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Railroads and the Trade of Chicago; Competing with Pauper Labor—Current News Paragraphs.

FIFTH PAGE—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time-Table.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Nosegay War—Obituary—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—The Farmers' Movement: Spirit of Those Engaged in It; Address of Col. Fred Hecker to the Germans of Chicago—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Rip Van Winkle."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Article 47."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fate."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Clara. "Sunlight."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Julius Sneezer."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,697 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently, medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware, the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia. And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Wholesale Agent, JOHN F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, April 1, 1873.

Judge Anthony Thornton, of the Supreme Court of this State, has resigned. His resignation is accepted, and the election to fill the vacancy ordered for June 2.

An attempt was made in the House yesterday to strike out the enacting clause of the Lake-Front bill. It failed by a tie vote. The bill goes to a third reading.

Judge Sherman's career as a lobbyist for the New York Stock Exchange has excited deep disgust among the members of the Cleveland bar, and many of them have declared their unwillingness to practice in his court. At a meeting of the Cleveland Bar Association yesterday, a resolution was considered calling for his resignation, but action upon it is delayed to hear what the Judge has to say for himself.

Gold went higher yesterday than it has been for two years and a half. Sales were made at 118¼,—a premium which it has not commanded since Aug. 9, 1870. This fluctuation is the more disheartening when we remember that the year 1871 closed with gold at 109. The money market grows tighter as gold goes up, and yesterday loans were made on Wall street at the rate of 280 per cent a year, and there were rumors of transactions at the ruinous rates of 1 per cent a day, 365 per cent a year.

The Illinois Central Railroad is shown by its last annual report, just made public, to have earned $2,145,847.74 last year beyond its expenses. The Iowa roads leased by the Company were run at a loss, which lessens the net earnings to $2,103,106.83. This is a loss of $629,740.61 as compared with the year before, and shows that the expenses eat up about 67 per cent of the receipts. At the same time, the amount of freight carried was one-tenth greater, and the average freight charge was 7 or 8 per cent less. President Newell says that the increase of lake shipping, the enlargement of the Canadian waterways, and the additional tracks being laid between Chicago and the East, will soon ease the outflow of Northwestern produce to the East.

Chicago detectives have the honor of having dealt, years ago, with the gang now known to fame as the Bank of England forgers, and of having routed them out of a swindle which was robbing the farmers and merchants of this State of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The three chiefs in the late stupendous frauds began a business in this city in 1865, which, as is told in full elsewhere in our columns, consisted of buying produce of all kinds in the interior on credit, which was never honored, and of selling always for cash, which was as invariably pocketed. Of course, the profits of such a one-sided business were heavy; one of the trio made $160,000 in a few months. The nest was broken up, and one of the gang arrested. He broke jail, and he and his comrades sought a wider field for their genius in the Old World.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday, but chiefly in a speculative way. Mess pork was in good demand and 10@15c higher, at $15.45@15.50 cash, and $15.80@15.85 seller May. Lard was active, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.10@8.15 cash, and $8.30@8.35 seller May. Meats were very active, and ⅛@¼c lower, at 6@6⅛c for shoulders; 8c for short ribs; 8⅛@8¼c for short clear, and 10@12¼c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 86½@87c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive and nominally lower, at 15c bid and 16c asked for corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and 15@25c lower. Wheat was rather less active, and 1½c lower, closing weak at $1.17⅞@1.19 cash, and $1.22⅞ seller May. Corn was more active, and unchanged, closing at 30⅝@33c cash, and 34¾c seller May. Oats were dull and ½c lower, closing at 24⅛@26⅛c cash, and 28⅝c seller May. Rye was dull and steady at 64⅛@65½c. Barley was more active and 1c higher, closing at 76c seller April. Live hogs were active at $5.25@5.70. The cattle and sheep markets were without material change.

Mr. George William Curtis has resigned as a Civil Service Commissioner. The event is significant, though not very surprising in view of the utter disregard of the rules and spirit of Civil Service Reform which has been shown in Washington. The President's contempt for the rules was brought directly home to Mr. Curtis in the nomination of United States Marshal Sharpe as Naval Officer of the Port of New York. Mr. Benedict, who was the next officer, was entitled to the place upon the resignation of Mr. Cornell, but Mr. Sharpe was nominated. In deference to the popular resentment that was exhibited, the President appointed a committee, consisting of George William Curtis, Chester A. Arthur, and Jackson S. Schultz, to select the proper man. Two of the committee met and designated Mr. Sharpe, in compliance with the President's preferences, but without consulting Mr. Curtis, or notifying him of their meeting. This experience probably had considerable influence in calling out Mr. Curtis' resignation, though the appointments of Casey and Holden would have been sufficient provocation. In connection with these appointments, it is notable that the *Nation* has "soured on" Gen. Grant. In commenting upon his contempt for Civil Service Reform, it cannot, however, refrain from sending a Parthian arrow back at the Liberals. It says:

> The appointment is considered a great scandal in Washington, in view of Casey's conduct in office, the formal condemnation of it by a Congressional Committee, and his relationship to the President (brother-in-law), and the Liberal Republicans point to it as a proof that the President looks on his re-election not only as absolution with regard to past offenses, but as a plenary indulgence with regard to future ones. It may be that he does, but they have themselves to thank for it. They deliberately made up the issue for the late campaign, and, if it did not contain the real points in the controversy, there is nobody else to blame.

The reason assigned here for the abandonment of the Civil Service Reform is not altogether intelligible. The only point in controversy that was not duly made up in the issues of the late campaign was that of Protection. All the others were distinctly set forth and prominently brought before the public. Now the issue of Protection cannot certainly affect that of reforming the Civil Service one way or the other. In what way, then, the Liberal party can be responsible for Gen. Grant's failure to conform to the spirit or letter of Civil Service Reform, the *Nation* has not yet explained.

THE RAILROADS AND THE TRADE OF CHICAGO.

There is well-founded apprehension that if the Donahue Railroad bill becomes a law, as it is likely to become, its enforcement will seriously affect the trade of Chicago. The point which this bill covers more completely than any other is that of discrimination on account of competing lines. Under the Donahue bill this will no longer be possible. The Supreme Court decision holds that competition alone will not justify discriminative rates,—that is, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for instance, may not charge a less rate from Quincy to Chicago than from a nearer station simply because it finds competition in business at Quincy. This feature of the decision is embodied in the Donahue bill in the strongest possible terms. The bill makes it *prima facie* evidence of unjust discrimination and extortion for any railroad to charge the same or a larger rate for the transportation of the same amount of goods for a shorter distance than another distance for which a like or less rate is exacted. The effect of this clause will inevitably be to break down the competitive rates between Chicago and junction points. At the same time, the low rates on the competing roads, which are mainly under the jurisdiction of other States, will be retained.

The effect of this upon Chicago trade is obvious. The stations on the Chicago railroads that have direct communication by rail or water with other large markets will undoubtedly avail themselves of the lower rates of freight which will be offered them, and will transfer their business from Chicago to another city. Take the case of Bloomington. At Bloomington, the Chicago & Alton Road is crossed by the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road, and the inhabitants of that town will, of course, patronize Toledo whenever the St. Louis & Alton is inhibited from carrying their property to and from Chicago at as low rates as it can be transported to and from Toledo. The same will be true of all the junction stations on the Burlington & Quincy, St. Louis & Alton, Illinois Central, and Rock Island Roads, when another market of about the same advantages can be reached at a less cost than Chicago. More or less of the Chicago trade will thus be lost, unless some offset can be discovered. How much of it will be sacrificed will depend altogether upon the enterprise of our Chicago merchants in affording better facilities and greater attractions for this trade from junction points than the other cities can offer even at lower rates of transportation.

The question is: Should the possible disadvantage to Chicago exert an influence against the Donahue bill? The answer is: Decidedly not. Chicago must stand on its own merits. It will retain all of the trade which is naturally tributary to it. It may be able by fair means to acquire other trade that would naturally go to Toledo, or St. Louis, or Cincinnati. But it has no right to demand that undue or unfair means should be employed for its exclusive benefit. It has no right to demand that small towns should be injured and their business prostrated in order that it may control trade. That this has been the result of unjust discrimination in Massachusetts has been clearly shown by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in his railroad reports. Capitalists have sometimes been forced to abandon their works and remove their factories to other points; communities of laboring people have been broken up, and great loss and suffering have ensued by reason of unjust discrimination in freight charges. The same general result would be felt in the West if the practice should be tolerated for any length of time. The eventual losses to the country under unjust discrimination would be much greater than any temporary loss to Chicago through the opposite policy. Moreover, it is probable that the expected loss to Chicago is exaggerated by most of those who have have given thought to this phase of the question. The trade from those points where competition does not exist would undoubtedly increase in proportion to the fairer facilities they would have. The trade at competing points will, in time, be governed by the same principles of equity. The railroads controlled by other States will, sooner or later, be governed by the same law against unjust discrimination, and Chicago will regain all that legitimately belongs to her. Chicago, too, by reason of its greater population, superior enterprise, larger purchases, and other advantages, will be able to offset, to a considerable extent, the cheaper rates that will be afforded to the competing stations by other cities. But, regardless of this, the law against unjust discrimination is a good one, and it should be enforced.

COMPETING WITH PAUPER LABOR.

There is no class of American laborers who are brought so directly into competition with the pauper labor of Europe as the producers of grain; nor is there any other class of workmen in this country whose earnings are so directly determined by the pauper labor of Europe. The price of all American grain is governed in all American markets by the price it commands in England, and the price of grain in England is governed by the price at which the grain produced in Europe is sold. The grain-growing provinces of Europe are Southern Russia, Southern France, Hungary, and the Sclavic Provinces, Transylvania, Croatia, and Dalmatia. In these countries the condition of the agricultural laborer is hardly better than that of the American slaves before the late war. Compared with their wages or earnings, those of the mechanical trades are extravagant and luxurious. The condition of the mechanical and other manufacturing operatives of Europe are far in advance of these mere farm laborers of Russia and Hungary, and even of those of France and England. And yet it is this veritable pauper labor of these States that fixes the price of every bushel of grain produced in the United States.

The fact that American farmers can compete at all with the grain labor of Europe is due to the stolid ignorance and prejudices which refuse all the aid of machinery, and which insist upon the entire work of producing grain by hand labor. In this cultivation they are but little more advanced than were their ancestors centuries ago. Another reason has been the want of internal transportation. Except in the districts contiguous to the Danube and the Vistula, the means of transportation of grain from the interior of Russia and Hungary have not been very great; but within a few years there have been large additions to the railroad system, and especially with a view of bringing the wheat-growing area of those States nearer to market. In view of these facilities, a new impetus has been given to the production of wheat, especially in the Sclavonic territory, and in a few years at most our producers of grain will find competition not only from the pauper labor of Europe, but from a vastly-increased production. It may be reasonably expected, also, that the introduction of railroads and a familiarity with trade will eventually remove the prejudice against agricultural machinery. Some enterprising proprietor will place modern plows, and reapers, and rakes upon his fields, and be able thereby to gather crops from two acres where he now collects but one. When that time comes, the American grain will find itself opposed in the market of Europe by the product of pauper labor, and in such increased quantity as to reduce the price largely. The moment that the Russians and Hungarians adopt farm machinery, the American farmers will lose the advantage which they now possess. What is the remedy? There is but one, and that is to reduce the taxes with which we have nearly overwhelmed the production of wheat, and which has, in fact, rendered the production of corn unprofitable. The cost of production must be reduced by the removal of every tax on the means of production. The cost of transportation must be reduced by the repeal of all taxes which are not levied for revenue, but which consume the greater part of the grain product. The cost of living must be reduced by the repeal of all taxes not levied for revenue purposes, and which swell the cost of everything the farmers have to buy, and the cost of all things produced off the farm. When our farmers can work their fields with an untaxed plow; can purchase harness and shoes for his horses free of a 50 per cent tax; can clothe himself and family in cotton and woolen goods costing one-third less than present prices; can provide himself with implements, lumber, iron, steel, glass, crockery, furniture, boots and shoes, and women's and children's dress goods, at two-thirds of the present cost; when every hundred dollars he receives will purchase as much as one hundred and fifty dollars will now purchase, he will be that much better prepared to compete with the pauper laborers of Russia and Hungary. When he can send his grain to market at one-half the cost of transportation that is now extorted of him; when the cost of production, the cost of transportation, and the cost of living shall be thus reduced from 30 to 50 per cent, then, and not until then, will he be able to compete with the annually-increasing product of the pauper agricultural labor of Europe.

The agricultural products of this country are taxed 50 per cent in order to protect a few mechanical trades from a supposed competition with the pauper labor of England. The skilled labor of the United States needs no such protection, nor does it receive any from these taxes levied upon the agricultural class in its name. But the grain-growers of the country, who number half the population, are directly placed in competition with the lowest class of pauper labor in Europe. The latter fix the price of American grain; and every penny of tax levied upon American grain, whether in the form of increased cost of production, cost of living, or cost of transportation, is a tax levied to depress the value of that grain to the producer, and cripple him in his struggle with the comparatively servile Croats of Hungary and Russia.

Mr. M. D. Conway writes from London that America has really become a hindrance to the present revolution in Europe in the direction of republicanism. He testifies that the various political scandals, the Oakes Ames Credit Mobilier, and the corruption rings throughout the country, are paraded in public journals as samples of a purely democratic form of government. Though it is not altogether just that such incidents of democratic government should be quoted as necessary accompaniments, it is not to be doubted that they have a deterrent effect upon all democratic movements in Europe, and that they serve as excellent arguments against republican experiments.

JUDGE LAWRENCE AND MR. PETERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 31, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Do you not do injustice to your friends, the railroads, in your editorial article of the 26th inst., entitled "Chief Justice Lawrence?"

In that article you say, "When the Farmers' Convention meets at Princeton, to make a nomination, if it is wise it will nominate Judge Lawrence for re-election, who has shown them the only way in which they can free themselves from the exactions of the railroad monopolies."

The proposition of Judge Lawrence, to remit to the courts to determine whether railroad fares and discriminations be reasonable or unreasonable, did not emanate from the Judge. He only borrowed the idea from the railroads themselves. They first suggested this, which, you say, "is the only way in which the farmers can free themselves from the exactions of the railroad monopolies."

In the brief of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, the attorneys for the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, in their case with the People, in which said opinion of Judge Lawrence was rendered, appears the following:

"The Judicial Department of the Government has the sole authority to determine between the public and the appellant (the Railroad Company) what rates are reasonable and what are unreasonable, and what discriminations are just and what are unjust." See Vol. 5, No. 22, *Chicago Legal News*, of Feb. 22, 1873, page 258.

If your editorial of the 24th inst., entitled "Railroad Discriminations," be true, that the "said decision of the Supreme Court is not in the interest of the railroads," then the railroads have exhibited the unparalleled generosity of suggesting to Judge Lawrence how the people can defeat the railroads.

The Judge has not revealed to the people "the only way in which they can free themselves from the exactions of the railroad monopolies," but said revelation (if it be one) was from the railroads themselves, and Judge Lawrence only adopted their revelation second-hand.

If this idea be new, as you claim, then the credit therefor is due to the railroads, and not to the Judge.

Again: If the Legislature cannot determine what rates or discriminations are just and reasonable, how can the courts, *as a matter of law*, so determine? Have the courts greater legislative power than the Legislature itself? If Judge Lawrence's opinion be correct, these questions are solely questions of fact, and not of law, and have to be determined by the weight of testimony in each case, and neither courts nor Legislatures can determine, as matters of law, what fares or discriminations are reasonable or unreasonable. Can there be doubt as to who will win—the railroads or the people—in such trials? Would the railroads have proposed this method of determination if they had not known that they could always furnish testimony to outweigh that of the people?

The great and undetermined question is, Are the railroads subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the State, the same as the people thereof? I think they are. Yours, &c., MILTON T. PETERS.

ANSWER.

The point that Mr. Peters makes is more nice than wise. "Our friends, the railroads," as he calls them with charming irony, admitted away their case in the Alton suit—if that suit is to be taken as a representative of the whole controversy now going on. If Mr. Peters is a practising lawyer in this city, he knows that the brief of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales in that case is regarded by other railroad attorneys as containing an extremely damaging admission. Probably Messrs. Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, who are certainly good lawyers, took ground which they felt sure would win this particular suit, and well they might, since the franchise, the very existence, of the road depended on it. The penalty, in case the suit went against them, was a judgment of ouster,—equivalent to a fine of several millions of dollars. They were probably justified professionally in adopting any line of defense which would avert capital punishment.

But that is neither here nor there. The question is first, whether the decision was good law; and second, whether it was in the interest of the people as against the railroads. Upon neither of these questions does Mr. Peters throw any light in his communication. He contents himself with a few insinuations, which are unprofessional to say the least, against Judge Lawrence, implying that he had borrowed the idea of the decision from the railroads—as though it were necessary for the Supreme Court to borrow the commonest principle of the law relating to common carriers from one of the litigants to the suit! Supposing they had borrowed it. What are counsel employed in lawsuits for if not to collect and arrange the law for the consideration of the Court? What is the use of hearing the arguments of counsel if the Judges are not at liberty to "borrow" ideas from them? What sort of courts has Mr. Peters been in the habit of practising in? But, to suppose it *necessary* for Judge Lawrence to borrow this particular opinion from Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, is to suppose that he doesn't read the newspapers,—let alone the law-books,—for this very idea was set forth in a lucid manner by Judge Wood, of Kankakee, only a short time ago, in an opinion which was extensively published and circulated. "If this idea be new, *as you claim*," says Mr. Peters, with insinuating adroitness, "then the credit therefor is due to the railroads, and not to the Judge." We have claimed nothing of the kind. On the contrary, we claimed that the idea was as old as the common carrier himself—that it dates from a remote antiquity, and that it has been affirmed many times before it was reaffirmed in this decision.

If Mr. Peters is a candidate for Judge Lawrence's place, he has furnished abundant reasons why he should not be voted for by lawyers. We think the farmers will find equally good reasons for withholding their votes from him, or any one of his kind, before the election takes place. The "State Grange," as we are advised, have approved the decision of the Court in the Alton case. They are not nearly so nervous about it as Mr. Peters is.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

All reports from Cuba agree that the Spanish forces are no nearer to the suppression of the rebellion in that unfortunate island than they were four or five years ago, when it first broke out. On the other hand, the evidence is pretty conclusive that the insurgents are gradually gaining ground, and that the freedom of Cuba at no very distant day is by no means an impossibility. Since the outbreak of the rebellion, Spain has sent, from time to time, between 60,000 and 70,000 troops, and the call for aid has not yet ceased. Reinforcements from the mother country, however, can no longer be expected. The internal difficulties of Spain consequent upon the recent change of government, the rapid and dangerous advance of the Carlists who are already threatening Madrid, and the spirit of insubordination which is demoralizing the Spanish army, must put an estoppal on the further shipment of troops to Cuba. A still more potent auxiliary for the insurgents is the emptiness of the Spanish exchequer. Spain has no money; worse than that, no credit. She is a bankrupt. The very existence of the new Republic is threatened by its impecuniosity. With an empty treasury, and no securities with which to negotiate loans in the markets of the world, with a powerful army headed by a soldier who has the sympathies of the people threatening the National Capital, the Cuban insurgents have every reason to be encouraged and to struggle on with renewed confidence in their ultimate success. In some respects they have great advantages on their side. They recruit from the negroes and Chinese laborers upon the plantations, and each plantation which they overrun furnishes a very considerable and, at the same time, very willing accession to their ranks. Each one of these laborers is armed with his sugar-knife,—a weapon as formidable as the bayonet in a fight. They have no need of a commissary department, for the natural products of the island,—oranges, yams, plantains, &c., which grow everywhere in great profusion,—furnish them with abundance of food. They have no need of of quartermasters' stores, as the climate of the island requires little clothing or shelter. Having the means of subsistence, and clothing, and arms to a certain extent, already at hand, a lean treasury does not materially affect them. Their positions are such that the Spaniards must assume the aggressive, and must, to a very large extent, attack without artillery, as there are no roads for its transportation. If it is used at all, it must be carried to the scene of action on the backs of mules. In addition to this, no system of blockade which the Spanish authorities have yet established has been successful in preventing the landing of arms, ammunition, and supplies for the insurgents.

The real condition of affairs in the island is shown by its effect upon the Spanish residents of Havana. Americans who have recently returned from there report that, while the Spanish merchants of that city talk but little about the rebellion, they wear a dejected look, and their faces express an anxiety more significant than words. The authorities themselves are no more hopeful than the merchants. They seem to have given up not only Cuba, but Spain itself, and, having concluded that the whole thing is tottering to its fall, they have commenced a systematic plundering of the revenues in Havana, and, in collusion with certain rings in New York and elsewhere, are loading themselves with booty preparatory to leaving the wreck. Corruption, defalcation, and general demoralization among the public officials are always the signs of a breaking up.

Such is a general picture of the condition of the Cuban rebellion and the prospects of the insurgents. The friends of free Cuba have every reason to be encouraged. The policy of our country, meanwhile, should remain what it has been,—that of strict neutrality. The policy of annexation which has been mooted in some quarters is highly repugnant to the Cubans themselves, and every consideration at present is against it. The Cubans themselves would resist to the bitter end any attempt to enforce it. They have nothing in common with the people of the United States. They are a different race, speaking a different language, observing a different form of religious worship, and are of different habits, customs, and feelings. Even if they were in favor of annexation, and the way was clear to it, there is no good reason why another large State should be added to our Southern dominions, to be devoted to carpet-bag plunderings and corruptions. As far as the question of the emancipation of the slaves is concerned, that will soon settle itself. Between the rebellion on the one hand, and the internal convulsions of Spain and the emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico on the other, the people of Cuba are already coming to the conclusion that emancipation would be more favorable to the prospects of the island than slavery. There is no good reason why the United States should have any other than commercial relations with the island. As matters look at present, Cuba is amply able to work out her own salvation without any interference from us; and, while her freedom from Spanish tyranny would be hailed with satisfaction, especially if her freedom was secured by her own arms exclusively, there is no reason why the United States should be mixed up with the struggle.

In another column we present the details of a serious casualty which took place yesterday in the Singer Building, with suffering and loss of life to several of the workmen. It is an occurrence that stirs the community deeply, as it should, when a party of workmen leave their homes for their daily duties in perfect health, to be brought home crushed and mangled, lifeless, or maimed for life. And inquiry should be rigid into the causes of such disasters. In the hurry and rush of our great rebuilding, it is surprising that these calamities have been so rare. It is marvellous, indeed, that, with derricks reared thick as forest trees along our thoroughfares, and tall buildings rising rapidly on all sides, there have been so few accidents. Our workmen seem almost to have led charmed lives. But this does not lighten the blow of yesterday's calamity, nor abate the demand for careful investigation as to responsibility. From all the statements on the spot, however, it would seem that the accident proceeded from that most fertile source of peril to workmen—their own lack of caution. The coolness with which workmen move through the most exposed situations often calls a thrill of terror to the observer. They swarm upon light scaffolding, clamber around dizzy cornices, tread tottering ladders as if they were *terra firma*, and push their narrow footholds where it would almost seem that a squirrel could not climb. Here the integrity of a few tenpenny nails is all that holds the head of a family from a fall of an hundred feet, and there a slender and worn-out bit of rope is all that keeps half a dozen children from orphanage. These facts do not lessen the responsibility of contractors and builders. It is not enough to warn workmen against the insecurity of an overloaded platform. Responsibility should go further, and prevent the use of such a platform. No man is fit to be entrusted with the erection of a building who does not make the safety of his men the first consideration. The recklessness of workmen should be taken into the account, and platforms should be made so that they cannot be overloaded.

The public statement of the Canadian National finances for the year 1872 has just been made, showing receipts of $20,714,813.68, and expenditures of $17,589,468.82, showing a surplus of about $3,000,000. The surplus, however, is only apparent, each Minister of Finance making it a point to exhibit a surplus at the end of the fiscal year. Since the Confederation, the Government has had a surplus every year, the whole amounting to over $9,000,000, all of which has been expended, and over $6,000,000 was added to the National debt. To this debt there is yet to be added the Pacific Railway loan, the canal improvement loans, and miscellaneous liabilities of the Treasury, which will give Canada a very respectable National debt.

Buffalo Harbor Open.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Tugs are moving about in Buffalo creek to-day, the heavy rains having removed the ice. One tug steamed out to open water in the lake.

THE PULLMAN PALACES.

The Grand Result of Mr. George M. Pullman's Visit to England.

Order for a Supply of Palace Cars for the Midland Railroad.

The System Likely to Be Adopted on All English and Continental Railways.

On the 25th of December, 1872, Mr. George M. Pullman, President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, left Chicago to go to Europe. The object of his visit is explained in the following passage from a speech made by Mr. W. P. Price, M. P., Chairman of the half-yearly meeting held at Derby, England, Feb. 18, 1873. We extract from the London *Railway News* of Feb. 22. Mr. Price said:

> During his recent visit to Canada and the United States our General Manager, Mr. Allport, was very much struck with the vast amount of accommodation afforded to the traveling public in those countries, and he made a special business to study more especially the means and appliances afforded by the system known as Pullman's cars. Acting under his advice we were induced to invite Mr. Pullman to this country to confer with us as to the introduction of this system, at all events experimentally, and I am happy to tell you that gentleman is in this country, that he is in this room [applause], and that I have very much satisfaction in introducing him to you. [Applause.] I further hope that the Midland Company, which has initiated other great improvements before now, may also be the means of introducing to the British public a mode of conveyance which reflects so much credit upon the skill, and the practical enterprise, and the practical sagacity of our cousins on the other side of the western ocean. [Applause.] You are probably, most of you, aware that by this system, known as the Pullman system; accommodation equal to that of a first-class hotel is afforded, both by day and by night, to all passengers willing to pay for it, by a small addition to the amount of their ordinary fare. By these means, on the other side of the Atlantic, the longest and most tedious journeys, extending over many days of day and night travelling, are performed with, comparatively speaking, very little discomfort.

Mr. Pullman landed in New York last Friday, and arrived in Chicago yesterday morning, having made a most successful business tour. He was under no special need of seeking business abroad, having all that his company could do in this country, where they run over 700 cars over 119 different lines of railroad. Mr. Allport, General Manager of the Midland Railroad, visited this country last fall, passing through Chicago going and returning, and extending his trip westward as far as San Francisco. Before he visited this country he was no great admirer of American railway institutions. Coming back to Chicago from across the continent his views were materially changed. He visited Mr. Pullman at his office in this city, complimented his improved modes of railway travel, and invited him to visit England with a view to placing his cars upon the railway with which he was connected. So much was Mr. Allport pleased that he stated at a public meeting after his return that "while in America he had ridden a distance of 3,000 miles with no greater sense of fatigue than he had experienced in riding from London to Derby."

The Midland Railway Company is the greatest railway corporation in Great Britain. It now operates 900 miles of road, and will soon operate 1,300 miles, having its northern termini at Edinburg and Glasgow, and lateral lines touching every important city in England. The action that it has taken in regard to the American railway system cannot fail, therefore, to be attended with very important results. The railway system of England is familiar to the tourist, but not to the untraveled Yankee. The common English railway coach is twenty-eight feet in length, and divided into four compartments, entered at the side. They are not remarkable for any great elegance of finish, although the first-class coaches are handsomely upholstered. They are supported upon wheels unlike the car-truck used on American railroads, yielding with a jolt at curves in the track. On new American railroads such an arrangement of wheels could not be used at all. Luggage is carried in "vans" made for the purpose, and on the tops of the coaches, and never checked as in America. When passengers reach their destination, ladies and gentlemen must make a scramble for their trunks and boxes, obtaining them the best way they can.

The contract of Mr. Pullman with the Midland Railway Company is for fifteen years, corresponding with his agreements made with the railroads of the United States. It involves radical changes in the present railway system of England. The Pullman Company is to build eighteen cars at their works in Detroit, which are to be shipped to England and put upon the Midland Railway, between London and Liverpool, in September next. They will be elegant coaches, fifty feet in length, and will have all the most recent improvements of the Pullman system. The day-coaches will have four compartments, a respect in which the English coaches and the American parlor car already correspond. They will all be placed upon the American truck, and will have the detailed conveniences hitherto lacking in the coaches of foreign railways. The American check system will be adopted in all particulars, and the baggage will be carried in a baggage-car similar to our own. The coaches will all have the Miller platform, and will be entered from the rear, instead of from the side, as hitherto. There will be two trains each way between London and Liverpool, American in all respects, except the retention of the compartment system on all day coaches, third-class travel, and a few other unimportant details. A slight difference in the gauge renders it necessary to make the new coaches about 8 inches lower and 8 inches narrower than those used in the United States. The terms of running the cars are to be the same as in America. The Pullman Company furnishes the cars fully equipped, with attendants, and runs them for the extra charge. The railway will keep them in repair, and collect its usual fares. The prospect for the general use of the Pullman car not only on all lines of the Midland Railway, but on other railway lines in England and on the Continent, are excellent. Although the whole thing is an experiment, its success must be considered already assured.

The above facts were obtained from Mr. Pullman, who was visited last evening at his residence by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. Of the paragraph which has been circulated throughout the country, in regard to a sleeping-car already started on some English line, he says that nothing of the kind has really been done. The English railways have long had a special coach, which could be chartered by any persons desiring to use it, but which has never been run except with eight tickets. This car has been made into three compartments, one which has six or eight chairs that can be made into beds. This is all the apology for a sleeping-coach now used in England, and even this is not run on regular trips. Mr. Pullman expresses himself hopefully respecting the success of his experiment. His trip was a most agreeable one, and although he did not negotiate with any parties, except the Midland Railway Company, he talked with many prominent men respecting his mission, and was everywhere well received. He does not intend to exhibit at Vienna. The Austrian Patent law is not satisfactory, and if his patents were violated, he could never obtain adequate justice because of vexatious legal delays. The business of the company is extending rapidly, and will soon necessitate the building of a large manufactory, probably at Chicago, which will employ 1,500 men. One of the greatest benefits to be derived from the introduction of the Pullman cars into England is likely to be the increase of English travel in America, when it is discovered with how little fatigue great distances can be traversed.

The Erie Investigation.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Erie examination was resumed this morning, and John Taylor Johnston was examined. He was a member of the old Board of Directors which declared the dividend, but was opposed to such declaration. He thought the Company ought to have been on a sound financial basis before declaring the dividend. He did not believe that the dividend could have been paid without the money obtained from England. It was the English stockholders who wished the dividend declared. He was not aware that declaring the dividend facilitated the negotiation of bonds.

Homer Ramsdell was next sworn, and testified that he was a member of the old Board, but resigned at the time of the coup d'etat. He believed unnecessary expenses were incurred at Albany by those who went up to assist in the passage of the bill. He understood that no bills were passed at the Erie office unless there was evidence that some service had been rendered.

Gen. A. S. Diven was called, and testified: Have been a Director since March, 1872; was present at the Board of Directors when it was voted to declare the dividend; voted for the dividend with some reservation; had not time to examine the statement, and was not quite sure there was a good basis for the dividend; voted for it on account of the President's statement that the road had earned that amount; the first day I came to New York, after becoming a Director of the Erie, I met Mr. Vanderbilt, who said I should go to Albany to assist in defeating the pro rata bill and the proposed repeal of the Classification act; I would not go, but said I thought Erie should bear a part of the expenses in defeating the bill; after the Legislature had adjourned, met Mr. Vanderbilt again, who stated the amount of the expense, but could not tell how it was expended; I promised to bring the matter before our Board; the only money I paid to parties at Albany was to Van Vechten and Barber. VanVechten told me money had been paid to members of both branches of the Legislature. I was told five or six Senators names who were said to have been paid $5,000 each. I only remember the name of one of them now. There were no names of members of the Assembly mentioned. Recess.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A large audience filled the Academy of Music, last night, on the occasion of the first appearance of Clara, a young lady who has entered the dramatic domain heretofore almost exclusively occupied by Lotta, whose rival she assumes to be. It was doubtless the expectation of seeing a successful competitor in the latter's peculiarly popular school of performance that induced so many people to attend last night. It is to be feared that they found the realization far short of the anticipation. Miss Clara is a little lady of undoubted talent, which, under skilful training and judicious direction, would probably secure for her a fair measure of success; but she now manifests little benefit from either training or direction. She has no claim to the distinction of being called a rival of Lotta, whose rival she is not in any sense. Let it be told kindly, but plainly, that she has much to learn before she can come before metropolitan audiences as a "star,"—that the attempt to jump from the bottom to the topmost round of the ladder of fame, and scorning the "base degrees" between, will surely result in a fall. Clara has a bright, pleasing face, a petite, pretty figure, and displays not a little musical ability of the protean order. All these advantages would bring success in time, if well improved. But she has been hurried forward too fast. The 3 o'clock train has arrived at 2, and the inexorable time table of painstaking progress is sadly disarranged in consequence. The sprightly little lady has been singularly unfortunate in her dramatic equipment. The play, "Sunlight," was written expressly for her, we are told. Did Clara ever injure Mrs. Lafitte Johnson, that she should thus "expressly" mar her flattering prospects? In all the flood of "special" trash which overruns the stage, we know of nothing inferior to "Sunlight." It should be rechristened "Drizzle," for that it is, of tame, commonplace, threadbare and frequently coarse incidents unskillfully put together. The actress who could succeed in spite of such a "play" must be a genius indeed. Clara deserves better at the hands of the guild of dramatic authorship, but she must learn, and the sooner the better, that the introduction of offensively vulgar slang tends toward the concert hall and variety show, and does not lead in the direction of reputable, legitimate success. Her selection of songs is not especially happy, as they have the merit of neither being new or popular. Her performance throughout is crude and unfinished. It shows the need of the toning down which care and taste alone can give it. The support by the Academy company was only passable. It might be inferred that Miss Waite's wardrobe has suffered serious depletion, as she, in the character of a wealthy and fashionable young lady, could muster but one dress for ball-room or street, and that a rather plain affair. The other ladies of the company showed much better taste, and more elegance in their costumes.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Article 47" was given at McVicker's last evening to a good audience. It was a relief to see the ladies and gentlemen of the company released from the Shakspearean straight-jackets they have worn so long, and once more walking the earth in modern garb. They appear to much better advantage in "Article 47," where no "star" monopolizes the illuminative privileges. The piece is handsomely placed upon the stage. A more extended notice of the performance is necessarily deferred.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The revival of "Fate" brought out a good attendance at Hooley's last evening. The play is in the hands of a superb cast, Miss Meek, Miss Glover, Miss Cowell, Mrs. Maeder, and Messrs. Blaisdell, Dillon, Norris, Soggs, Wilson, etc., all acquitting themselves with signal credit. It is placed upon the stage even more elegantly than before.

CITY ITEMS.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a babe, 6 months old, the child of a Mr. Schultz, residing at No. 220 Fourth avenue, who died suddenly on Saturday night last. Dr. Emmons, County Physician, made a post-mortem examination and found that death was caused by infantile convulsions.

Last evening, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement in Davy Block, under the U. T. K. Shirt Manufactory, No. 209 West Madison street. It is supposed to have originated from the overheating of the steam-pipes. The wood-work of a stairway, leading from the basement to the store above, and the interior of the basement, was damaged to the extent of $150. The alarm was sent in from Box 314.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I wish to state that my name was placed upon the "People's Republican Ticket" as a candidate for the office of County Constable without my knowledge or consent. I have no objections to the ticket, but I am not a candidate for the office on any ticket, and would not serve in that capacity if elected. MALICK VESEY.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1873.

Suspected Murderer Arrested.

COLUMBUS, O., March 31.—A police officer from this city, last night, at Cadiz Junction, arrested and brought here a man, giving his name as David H. Drake, but who has an alias—D. H. Gregg—on suspicion of his connection with the murder of an aged lady and child at Mattoon, Ill., some five weeks ago. Gregg came to this city some time last fall, and applied for work on the railroad here, and was sent to work near the Pittsburgh end of the Pan Handle Road. At the time of the murder, Gregg was absent on eight days' leave, and this, with his resemblance to photographs of the suspected party, caused his arrest. He was taken to Mattoon this evening for examination. Gregg declares he knows nothing of the murder.

The Modocs.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Gen. Canby telegraphs to Gen. Sherman that the Commission to the Modocs works well. He says that on the 27th inst. the Modocs were again invited to a conference, and Col. Gillem, with a party, examining the approaches to the lava-beds, had a short interview with two of the most intelligent, both however of the peace party. He is of the opinion that they are more subdued and more amenable to reasoning than at the last interview. Canby thinks that when the avenues of escape are closed, and their supplies cut off or abridged, they will come in.

A Horrible Murder.

From the Georgia Clipper.

A horrible murder was committed in that portion of Warren County known as the "Neck," on Saturday, 15th inst., by a Mr. Ed. Clark, upon the body of his wife. We have been unable to see any one from the locality where the deed was committed, and are therefore unable to give full particulars. Rumor states, however, that he struck her a blow with a large iron spoke on the back of her head, cutting a three-inch gash. He then piled the chairs and table over her lifeless body, and, setting fire to them, took one of his children in his arms and made his escape. The fire burned through the floor, and the body of the unfortunate woman fell to the ground and was pierced through and through by the falling of a partly-burned sill—the ragged end of the sill tore the liver, heart, and entrail out of the lifeless body. We also learn that the youngest of the children, which the fiend left in the burning building with its mother, was badly burned.

Suicide.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—William T. Landstreet, senior member of the firm of Wm. T. Landstreet & Company, commission merchants, committed suicide this morning. During the war he served a short time as Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, Maryland Volunteers.

Burned to Death.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 31.—Sarah Bell was burned to death here this evening, by the explosion of a lighted lamp, into which she was attempting to pour oil.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Lake-Front Investigation Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the House.

Debate in the House on the Bill for an Act to Define Monopolies.

Report of the House Committee on Mines and Mining.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31.—Mr. Ray offered a resolution, providing for adjournment sine die April 10, which the House refused even to consider. Mr. Anderson submitted another, to adjourn from April 15 to Dec. 3. Mr. Dunham moved to make it April 10, and Mr. Massie offered a substitute, to adjourn from April 10 to Dec. 4. Mr. Shaw was in favor of staying till the dog days, to enact railroad laws. Mr. Bradwell thought they ought to go home, and relieve the people of the burden. Mr. Dunham was nearly of the same mind. Mr. Johnston said an adjournment on the 10th would be a practical adjournment at the end of this week. Mr. Hart, of LaSalle, on the part of the farmers, was against setting a day till the special orders on railroads and other important matters were disposed of. Mr. Moore did not think they were ready to adjourn, and Mr. Moffatt said he would be afraid to go home without railroad legislation. The further consideration of the subject was postponed till Friday. The debate indicates a weakness for an adjourned session.

WORK IN THE HOUSE.

The House ordered to a third reading the Chicago and United States Real Estate Exchange bill, the bill to give duplicates of the State geological specimens to institutions of learning.

The House struck out the enacting clause of the Peltzer bill to establish a State Board of Examing Surveyors.

LAKE FRONT INVESTIGATION BILL.

The bill providing for investigating the means by which the Lake Front bill was passed came up as the special order in the House, when Mr. Race expressed his conviction that the bill was unnecessary, and moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Grey was of the same opinion, although he believed men who were opposed to investigation were likely to be charged with fraud and corruption. He believed the bill under consideration was introduced to spur on the passage of the bill repealing the Lake Front act. They should not take up the time and money of the State to go back four years to wash the dirty linen of a preceding Legislature. They had already done more than was asked by the people in passing the repealing bill through the House. Let the parties interested do their own investigating, as it would be a work of supererogation for the Legislature to punish them with evidence of fraud that might or might not vitiate contracts. What would they do with men if they found them guilty? It was not true that the satellites of railroads were around that House to prevent the passage of the bill. If they were, they had little influence, as was shown in the passage of the repealing bill. Those who wanted investigation were disappointed in stealing the land themselves. His people wanted no such committee. He thought somebody needed a summer's work.

Mr. Shaw believed the bill not a popular demand. He had no desire to act on the Committee when raised. The public and the press demanded an investigation. Charges of fraud were reiterated day after day by the press, and by gentlemen on that floor against the Legislature that passed the iniquitous act. It was time the repeal of the act had passed the House, but he predicted it would never become a law. Its repeal involved too much. It involved the rights of the people of the State, of the city of Chicago, and the title to $25,000,000 of property. He believed that the investigation could be finished in two weeks at a cost of $2,500. He believed that the right of the railroads to the land was involved in the question of fraud. Vested rights procured by fraud were divested. Fraud violated all contracts. If fraud was developed it would loosen the grasp of the corporations on the prosperity and life of the land was discovered, the people of Illinois would rejoice to know that a Legislature of its Representatives was purged of charges that reflected on public morality.

Mr. Wood, of Effingham, was in favor of investigation, wherever fraud was charged, if any good could result; but he could not see where the good was to come from in this case.

Mr. Moore, of Adams, thought the men who were bought like steers in the market should be exposed and held up to public scorn, especially as some of them since were candidates for office.

Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, asked why they did not go back to 1865, which was a notoriously corrupt year for Legislators. The State would not be reimbursed for the money the investigation would cost.

Mr. Jaquess, of Wabash, believed it was due to honest members of the 1869 Legislature that their characters should be vindicated, while the guilty were exposed and held up as a warning to others. Public good demanded the investigation, which should be thorough. The motion to strike out was lost—ayes, 44; nays, 44.

Mr. Grovesteen to postpone future consideration until Friday.

Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas, 41; nays, 40. The motion to postpone was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading—51 to 38.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The use of the hall was given to the Farmers' Convention for Wednesday evening. The forenoon session of the convention will be held in the Opera House.

THE SENATE

did nothing to-day but adjourn twice, for lack of a quorum.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

The House bill discussed House Bill No. 505, introduced by Mr. Johnson, "To define monopolies in the internal trade and commerce of the State, and discourage the formation and countenance thereof," intended to prevent railroads owning coal-shafts from discriminating unfavorably against owners of coal-shafts who do not own railroads. This was the primary intention of the bill, which applies, however, to other commodities as well as coal. It provides:

SECTION 1. That any railroad company, express company, corporation, person, or warehouseman, or firm in this State, or doing business in this State, and being a common carrier, which shall, by contract, agreement, or arrangement with any other railroad company, express company, corporation, person, or firm in this State, or doing business in this State, have or obtain any special or exclusive right or privilege to purchase, bargain, sell, or in any way dispose of any of the mineral, agricultural, horticultural, or manufactured products, articles, or things of this State, or of any other State or place, which may be brought into this State for sale, barter or traffic, and shall exercise or attempt to exercise any such special or exclusive right or privilege, or shall transport any such exclusive right or privilege in the use of elevators, warehouses, storage, or in any leased, agents, or to any person, corporation or firm, and thereby shall prevent hinder, delay, or in any way embarrass free trade and competition in the product, article, or thing purchased, sold or disposed of, every such special or exclusive right or privilege shall be deemed and held to be a monopoly; and all such contracts, agreements, and arrangements shall be, by all the Courts in this State, deemed and held to be against the public good, and null and void.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, or any State, or doing business in this State, and being a common carrier, and being the owner and operator, or the possession and owner of any coal mine in this State, or of any coal mine out of this State, the products, or any part of the products of which is transported into any part of this State at any time, to transport its own coal, except so much thereof as may be necessary for its own use, and not for sale, in preference to, or before transporting the coal of any other corporation, firm, or person in this State; or transport its own coal, whether obtained from its own mines, or by purchase, or otherwise, so as to hinder, delay, or in any way embarrass any corporation, person, or firm in this State, or doing business in this State, in transporting his or their coal over the lines of its roads, or the line or lines of any railroad by it possessed and operated, in this State, and to all places in this State, over the line or lines of any other railroad, over which it transports or may transport its own coal; or to give to any corporation, person, or firm, in this State, or doing business in this State, any special or exclusive right, benefit, favor, or privilege as to time or mode of transporting coal, or in the rate or rates of charges for transporting coal over any of the said lines of road, over any other corporation, person or firm, in this State, or doing business in this State; and any such railroad company violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed a monopoly: *Provided*, it shall, also, be considered a violation of this section, if any such railroad shall, at any time, refuse or neglect to transport any coal, other than its own coal, to a place of destination beyond the terminus of its own, or leased, line or lines of road in this State, if, at the time of such refusal or neglect, it transports, or may transport, its own coal to the same place of destination.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company in this State, or doing business in this State, and being a common carrier, to transfer by sale or otherwise, its franchises, road-bed, roadway, or rolling stock, or to lease, let, hire, or in any way part with the use or possession thereof, or of any part thereof, so that by the terms of the sale, leasing, letting, hiring, or other manner of transfer, any special or exclusive right, privilege, benefit, or favor, is retained or reserved in favor, or for the use and benefit, of any such railroad company, by reason of which the party obtaining the title, possession, or use shall be placed in a position obnoxious to any of the provisions of Secs. 1 and 2 of this act, or is held or obligated to make any unjust or unlawful discrimination in favor of any such railroad company, or against any corporation, person, or firm, or against the public, or so that free trade, commerce or competition is, in any way, hindered, delayed, embarrassed, or prevented, or by reason of which the public is put to more than ordinary or unusual time, trouble, or expense, in the use of any such road-way, road-bed, or rolling stock, or any part thereof, and any such railroad company violating any of the provisions of this section, with all such grantees, lessees, users, or possessors shall, jointly or severally, be deemed and held to be monopolies, and any and all such sales, leasing, hiring, letting, or other manner of transfer, are hereby declared to be against the public good, and null and void.

SEC. 4. Any and all such railroad companies, express companies, corporations, persons, or firms, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, in the county in which the offense was committed, or in which the party injured may reside, shall for each offense be fined in any sum not less than $50 nor more than $500, with costs of suits, to be recovered by execution as upon judgments at law. Suits under this section shall be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the people, by information, complaint, or indictment, as the practice of the Court in which the suit is commenced may require. All State's Attorneys of this State are required, with the prosecution of all suits commenced under this section; and all fines, when collected, shall be paid into the County Treasury of the county in which the suit may have been commenced, for the use of such county. *Provided*, that service may be made in all cases commenced under this section upon railroad companies, express companies, and corporations, as now is or hereafter may be provided by for service in civil actions."

SEC. 5. Any person or party having been damaged by a violation of any of the provisions of this act may have redress by suit at law in an action or trespass. The measure of damage shall be three-fold the actual damage sustained, with cost of suit, with which shall be taxed, as costs, reasonable attorney fees, to be determined by the Court by which, or before which, the suit is tried, for which the person or party damaged or injured being plaintiff, shall have judgment and execution. And any person or party having been damaged or injured as aforesaid, may, by the aid of a Court of chancery, enjoin the committing or continuance of any act or doings herein declared to be unlawful.

SEC. 6. In commencing any suit, authorized by this act, it shall be sufficient to charge in the complaint, information, or indictment, as the case may be, or allege in the declaration, when a declaration is necessary, the facts constituting the plaintiff's cause of action, in ordinary and concise language, without repetition, citing this act by its title only; and, in substance, the section or part of section or other which the plaintiff claims, and, if the action be in trespass, the actual amount of damages claimed.

SEC. 7. Any and all railroad companies, grantees, lessees, users, or possessors mentioned in Sec. 2 of this act, shall be jointly or severally liable for all fines or penalties imposed and damages sustained by reason of any violation of this act.

SEC. 8. It shall not be first necessary to exhaust real estate before personal property shall be taken; but personal property may be first levied upon and sold; and if, thereby, the amount is not satisfied, then such real estate may be levied upon and sold under the same or an alias execution.

An interesting discussion arose upon Sec. 8 as to the liability of stockholders for the torts of a corporation, as provided in the first part of the section, which was stricken out, leaving it as printed above. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

TESTIMONY IN CRIMINAL CASES.

The following is the bill for an act to enable parties and persons interested to testify in all criminal cases or proceedings:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That no person shall be disqualified as a witness in any criminal case or proceeding by reason of his interest in the event of the same, as a party or otherwise, or by reason of his having been convicted of any crime; but such interest or conviction may be shown for the purpose of affecting his credibility.

SEC. 2. On the trial of all indictments, complaints, or other criminal proceedings, any person charged or on trial shall, at his request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness; but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him, nor shall any reference be made to or any comment be made upon such neglect or refusal.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The House opened this week without a quorum. It took half an hour to gather in the constitutional number, and the Senate went to work without the legal majority called for by the Constitution. Absenteeism is the curse of this Legislature, and has already prolonged the session three weeks. On Wednesday the Railroad bills will be considered, and on Thursday the River bill takes its final chance. The vote will be very close, if all who are friendly to the measure are there it will pass. The absence of one man may cause defeat, and postpone indefinitely the proposed improvements. All the water in the Illinois River will not wash away the sin of absence, on Thursday, if the bill is defeated.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The Committee on Public Charities, through Mr. Race, reported favorably on the bill to establish an Inebriate Asylum to be maintained out of a fund supplied by annual tax of ¢10 on every person or corporation manufacturing or selling liquors. There is to be a commission of three persons to take charge of the institution, to rent buildings, hire officials, and have a general supervision of the reformatory process. Mr. Wayman desired to table the bill, but the House refused, and it was printed.

STATIONERY.

A bill was introduced to pay Mr. Harris, the fortunate stationer at whose shop incidental stationery is purchased, the sum of $3,900. This stationery business needs watering.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Edward Taylor, who was a member of the House in 1868, has arrived. He is here on general principles, and to look after the interest of Lincoln Park, though there are wicked men who intimate that he is one of the railroad janissaries interested in defeating the Lake Front repealing bill.

Hon. A. L. Morrison has withdrawn from his candidacy for Penitentiary Commissioner.

VALUE OF THE ENACTING CLAUSE.

The House discussed the Estray law, when a motion was made to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Wayman, of Cook, innocently inquired, after being in the Legislature three months, what effect striking out the clause would have. The Speaker illuminated him by stating that it would kill the bill as dead as a herring. This valuable information is printed for the benefit of other gentlemen who are ignorant of the importance of the clause. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

It is probable that the Williamson warehouse amendment bill will pass the Senate this week, and go through the House without unnecessary delay. Being intended to relieve the grain trade from arbitrary inspection and inflexible grading, it should meet with no opposition.

MINES AND MINING.

Mr. Ray the intelligent Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, prepared the following report, which the House concurred in:

The act entitled "An act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," approved March 27, 1872, constituted County surveyors ex-officio Inspectors of Mines within their respective counties, and made it their duty to make an annual report of the condition of the mines to the Governor. Section 12 of the said act provides as follows:

SEC. 12. The Inspector provided for under this act shall see that every necessary precaution is taken to insure the health and safety of the workingmen therein employed; that the provisions and requirements of this act shall be faithfully observed and enforced, and the penalties of the law enforced against all who willfully disobey its requirements. He shall also collect and tabulate the following facts, that is to say: The number of acres of workable coal lands in his county; the number and thickness of the coal beds, and their respective depths below the surface; how they are mined, whether by shaft, slope, or drift; the number of mines in operation, the number of men employed therein, and the aggregate yearly production in tons; together with an estimate of the amount of capital employed in coal mining in his county, and any other information relative to coal mining that he may deem necessary; all of which facts, so tabulated, together with a statement of the condition of the mines as to safety and ventilation, and the general result of his examination into the causes of all accidents in and about the coal mines and collieries of his county, he shall fully set forth in an annual report to the Governor, with his recommendation as to such other legislation on this subject as may be proper.

Your Committee recognizing the vastness and importance of the coal interests of the State, and realizing the value of such statistical information as is intended to be obtained under the act referred to, deeply regret their inability, at this session, to present a report embodying the facts desired. Of the seventy-five coal bearing counties of this State, reports have been received from but nine, viz: Jackson, LaSalle, Madison, McLean, Macoupin, Menard, Randolph, Rock Island, and St. Clair.

The area of the coal fields of Illinois is four times greater than that of Great Britain, where the annual product exceeds 100,000,000 tons, and where the value of coal exported annually aggregates about $10,000,000. This fact is in itself convincing proof of the present and prospective importance of the coal interests of Illinois—interests that claim and deserve such legislation as will best enhance them—and believing that those interests can be best subserved through the possession of such statistical facts and suggestions as are called for under the act referred to, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That County Surveyors throughout the State are earnestly urged to comply with the provisions of the "act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," approved March 27, 1872, and that they be requested to transmit their reports to the Governor by the 1st day of January, 1874.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to transmit, as soon as may be, to each County Surveyor contemplated in the act above referred to, a printed copy of this report and the act to which it relates, together with printed blanks, for tabulating in a uniform manner, the statistics enumerated in Sec. 12 of said act.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The bill to provide employment for two men in the Auditor's office, at $3 a day each, for estimating the public printing, reading proof, and so forth, the work now performed at $5 a day by one man, was reported on favorably by the Senate Printing Committee. It is a long bill, called a printing law, identical in its main features with the present law, but gotten up to confer sinecures on gentlemen who were deprived of them when the present law was enacted. The bill also proposes to allow all the State officers to order printing without going through the Secretary of State's office, thus dividing the responsibility, and increasing the temptation to extravagance, already strong enough. If the present law needs amendment, and can be improved, why not amend and improve it. This would have been attempted in the present instance, but that it would be too barefaced to insert a petty steal of $16, and nothing else. Mr. Bradwell is preparing a bill curtailing the quantity of the public printing, cutting down the reports of the different institutions, and prohibiting the printing of much of the useless trash now embalmed in type at great expense to the State. Such a bill would be a public benefit.

TIPPLING OFFICE-HOLDERS, ATTENTION.

The following is of interest to office-holders:

A BILL for an act to prevent drunkards from holding office in the State of Illinois.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person, holding office under or by the laws of this State, to be intoxicated during his term of office; and any person holding any office under and by virtue of the laws of this State, who shall become intoxicated during such term of office, shall forfeit his position as an officer, and his office shall be declared vacant, the same as if he had died or resigned, and said vacancy shall be filled as now provided by law for filling vacancies.

SEC. 2. Any person knowing to the fact of an officer having violated the first section of this act, may go before any Court of Record in the county and enter complaint, setting forth the time when such offense was committed, and the Court shall issue summons to said officer to appear and answer to said complaint, and, if upon the trial of the cause, the Court shall find the officer guilty as charged, then the said Court shall declare the said office vacant, and the costs shall follow the finding of the Court.

TERMS OF SUPERVISORS.

The following is Tillson's bill for act to define the term of service of Supervisors in counties under township organization:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That in all counties now, or that may hereafter come, under township organization, the term of office of Supervisor shall be for two years—to be established in manner as follows: At the regular annual election in such counties for township officers, in the month of April A. D. 1874, there shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, such number of Supervisors as each township, city, or ward in said county is entitled to under existing laws, and at the first regular meeting of such Supervisors, after such election, they shall be divided equally, as nearly as may be, into two classes, and the Board shall determine by lot which of said classes shall continue in office for two years, and which shall vacate at the expiration of two years, and elections thereafter for any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall not be first necessary to exhaust real estate before personal property shall be taken; but personal property may be first levied upon and sold; and if, thereby, the amount is not satisfied, then such real estate may be levied upon and sold under the same or an alias execution.

WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

A BILL for an act to be entitled "An act to regulate public warehouses and the warehousing and inspection of grain, and to give effect to Article thirteen (13) of the Constitution of the State," approved April 25, 1871; in force July 1, 1871, and to establish a Committee of Appeal, and prescribe their duties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall establish a proper number and standard of grades for the inspection of grain, and may alter or change the same from time to time: *Provided*, no modification or change of grades shall be made, or any new ones established, without public notice being given of such contemplated change, for at least twenty days prior thereto, by publication in three daily newspapers printed in each city containing warehouses of class A; and, *provided, further*, that no mixture of old and new grades, even though designated by the same names or distinction, shall be permitted while in store.

SEC. 2. Within twenty days after this act takes effect, the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall appoint three discreet and competent persons to act as a Committee of Appeals, in every city wherein is located a warehouse of class A, who shall hold their office for one year and until their successors are appointed. And every year thereafter a like Committee of Appeals shall be appointed by said Commissioners, who shall hold their office for one year and until their successors are appointed: *Provided*, the Commissioners shall have power, in their discretion, to remove from office any member of said Committee at any time, and fill vacancies thus created by the appointment of other discreet persons.

SEC. 3. In all matters involving doubt on the part of the Chief Inspector, or any Assistant Inspector, as to the proper inspection of any lot of grain, or in case any owner, consignee, or shipper of grain, or any warehouse manager, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Chief Inspector or any Assistant Inspector, an appeal may be made to said Committee of Appeals, and the decision of a majority of said Committee shall be final. Said Board of Commissioners are authorized to make all necessary rules governing the manner of appeals, as herein provided. And all complaints in regard to the inspection of grain, and all notices requiring the services of the Committee of Appeal may be served on said Committee, or may be filed with the Warehouse Registrar of said city, who shall immediately notify said Committee of the fact, and who shall furnish said Committee with such clerical assistance as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties. It shall be the duty of said Committee, on receiving such notice, to immediately act on and render a decision in such case.

SEC. 4. For every case decided by said Committee of Appeal, they shall be entitled to such fees as may be fixed by the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, not to exceed $3 for each member of said Committee for each case submitted; said fees to be paid either from the inspection fund or by the party taking the appeal, as the Commissioners may direct; and all necessary expenses incurred in the carrying out the provisions of this act, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be paid out of the funds collected for the inspection service, on the order of the Commissioners.

SEC. 5. No grain shall be delivered from store from any warehouse of class A, for which or representing which warehouse receipts shall have been issued, except upon the return of such receipts, stamped or otherwise plainly marked by the Warehouse Registrar with the words "registered for cancellation," and the date thereof; and said Board of Commissioners shall have power to fix the rates of charges for the inspection of grain, both into and out of warehouse; which charges shall be a lien upon all grain so inspected, and may be collected of the owners, receivers, or shippers of such grain, in such manner as the said Commissioners may prescribe.

SEC. 6. Sec. 13 of the act to which this is an amendment is hereby repealed: *Provided*, the provisions contained in said section shall remain in force until the grades for the inspection of grain shall have been established by the Commissioners, as provided in Sec. 1 of this act.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Senator Williamson in the chair.

NO QUORUM.

On motion of Senator STARNE, the calling of the roll was dispensed with, there being only 20 members present.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

A large number of Senate bills passed a second reading, and were ordered considered by sections; and subsequently a number of House bills were read a second time.

NEW BILLS.

By consent, Senator SANFORD introduced a bill defining a law in regard to removal of county seats.

RECESS.

On motion, adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NO QUORUM.

Upon reassembling, 13 Senators only were present.

RAILROAD AID.

The Committee on Railroads reported back, with amendments, House bill 231, to determine the length of time counties, cities, townships, towns, and precincts shall be liable to issue aid for the building of any railroad in pursuance of any vote in conformity to the laws of this State.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Mr. WHITING introduced a bill prescribing the number of official reports to be published. Read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 9:30 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dyer.

Mr. BRADWELL moved a call of the House. Carried. The call showed no quorum, 72 members being present.

A quorum finally appearing, the House proceeded to business.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. OLESON—To amend the act in regard to forcible entry and detainer.

By Mr. GRIDLEY—For the protection of sheep.

By Mr. ORENDORFF—Appropriating a sum to pay for stationery.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

The Committee on Public Charities reported a substitute for other bills to establish an Asylum for Inebriates.

Mr. WAYMAN moved that the bill be laid upon the table. Lost. The bill was ordered printed, and referred.

ESTRAYS.

The House bill amending the Estray law was read a second time.

Mr. LEWIS moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost. Ordered to a third reading.

MONOPOLIES.

House bill No. 305, to define monopolies in the internal commerce of this State, and to discourage the formation thereof, was read.

Mr. STARR moved that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The House refused to refer.

The eighth section was amended by striking out the clause defining the liability of stockholders for judgments rendered against corporations under the proposed law. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

NEW BILL.

By Mr. MASSIE—To provide for the release of trust deeds and mortgages when satisfied.

DENTISTRY.

The bill to regulate the practice of dentistry was ordered to a third reading.

STATE IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Senate bill 345, providing for the sale of internal improvement lands belonging to the State was read and ordered to a third reading.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. ANDERSON offered a resolution providing that when this House adjourns on the 15th of April, it stand adjourned until the 3d of next December.

Mr. MASSIE offered a substitute, providing for adjournment on the 10th of April until the 4th of next December.

The subject was postponed until next Friday.

Recess till half-past 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LICENSED SURVEYS.

House bill 92, providing for the appointment of licensed surveyors, was read a second time, and the enacting clause was stricken out.

LAKE FRONT INVESTIGATION.

The special order House bill 525, the Lake Front Investigation bill, was taken up, and Mr. RACE moved to strike out the enacting clause.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to strike out the enacting clause. Lost,—yeas, 44; nays, 44.

Mr. GRAY moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Friday next.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost,—yeas, 41; nays, 46.

YEAS.		
Alexander (Crawford),	Graham,	Race,
Alexander (Montgomery),	Grant,	Ramey,
Armstrong (LaSalle),	Grey,	Ray,
Bishop (Edgar),	Gridley,	Scott,
Blakesley,	Hay,	Streeter,
Chambers,	Henry,	Taggart,
Collins,	Hollenback,	Thomas,
Darnell,	Massie,	Thornton,
Dement,	McDonald,	Verdin,
Dunham,	Meacham,	Wayman,
Flanders,	Moore (Marshall),	Webber,
Forth,	Moore (Adams),	Webster,
	Nulton,	Westfall,
	Olsson,	Wood—41.

NAYS.		
Anderson,	Herrington,	Neville,
Ballow,	Herting,	Oakwood,
Bocock,	Hildrup,	Orendorff,
Bradwell,	Hopkins,	Peltzer,
Brazeon,	Isaacs,	Pinnell,
Bullard,	Jacquess,	Plowman,
Casey,	Jackson,	Quinn,
Connolly,	Johnston,	Rountree,
Crawford,	Lane (Hancock),	Shaw,
Davis,	Lewis,	Sheridan,
Dewey,	Leitle,	Snow,
Erner,	McPherson,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Golden,	Mitchell,	Tiffany,
Gordon,	Moore (Adams),	Mr. Speaker—46.
Hall,	Moffatt,	
	Mulvane,	

The motion to postpone was lost.

The bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas, 51; nays, 38.

REVENUE LAW.

House bill 505, to amend the Revenue law, was read a second time. Pending its consideration adjourned.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Wisconsin town elections to-day. The State at large will re-elect Judge Orsamus Cole to the Supreme Bench, unanimously; the counties elect County Judges; the cities elect Mayors, etc.

—L. M. Haverstick, editor of the Rock Island *Union* and late Postmaster, solemnly swears that he never demanded "$1,200 or any other sum, as a condition upon which he would support the said John B. Hawley for Congress." Let us have a stick.

—The Philadelphia *Press* predicts great things to come in 1874 of "a combination of all good men to secure an honest election."

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph*, speaking of recent rumors of consolidation, says:

Verily, "transportation rates will regulate themselves" with a vengeance, and "competition" will be a "big thing," when all the railroads of the country are united under a single head and in a single hand, consummation which will not be long delayed, at the present rate of progress.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has taken a recess to April 15.

—Judge Newcomb, at Indianapolis (although it is none of his business), has seen fit to characterize the mockery of justice in which the Indiana Supreme Court seeks to conceal its own shame in the case of a decision said to have been bought for $15,000.

—The Utica Congressman who was lately thinking how to dispose of his share "without ostentation," has gone to Europe; but his own paper (the Utica *Herald*) gives out the word that "he has not drawn it."—*pet.*

—The Toledo *Blade* says:

The Hon. William A. Wheeler, of the Seventeenth New York District, drew his back pay, but invested it in United States bonds, and then canceled the bonds. Inasmuch as the money did not belong to him, what right had he to draw and invest it?

There is no evidence that he did "draw and invest it."

—James C. Freeman, Republican M. C. elect, having attended to some little matters of patronage in Washington, has returned to his Georgia constituents with the cheering word that "Gen. Grant has no malice towards the South."

—The Cincinnati *Times* thinks that "Stranger things have happened than Joe Hawley's nomination and election to the Presidency in 1876."

When John Logan, of this State, made a labored defense of Caldwell's briberies, he misrepresented the Republicanism of Illinois.—*Rockford Register.*

—We call no names, but, scattered up and down the land, great reputations lie in ruins. Men who had wealth which they stole, and men who had positions which they bought, and men who used their public office to push their private schemes, are thrown high and dry out of influence, and lie all exposed upon the rocks of disgrace, where they are sure to rot or go to pieces.—*Camden (N. J.) Press (Administration).*

—Washington warned posterity against the baleful effects of party spirit, and predicted that its despotic rule would be but the preliminary steps to a still more crushing and permanent form of despotism.—*Albany Argus.*

—In late years, Congress has sought to both appoint and confirm Government officials, thus leaving the country without that wholesome check which was designed by placing the appointing power in the hands of the President, subject to the approval of the Senate.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The appointment of Mr. S. Tough to the office of United States Marshal of Kansas is one of the worst appointments ever made in any State. "New Kansas" bows her head in shame. Mr. Ingalls' "new deal" means a very bad deal. The trumps come from under every time.—*Lawrence Standard.*

—We are glad to see that the farmers are coming down to the true sense of the great pressure upon them, and are making a warfare upon that old robber, High Protective Tariff.—*Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

—Kick out the demagogues who would drag in old party issues, and thus destroy harmony and effective work. Railroads know full well that, numerically, they stand no chance in a contest with the people; they rely upon their perfect organization, thorough unity, and systemized course of action, backed up by immense wealth, for success. They are also anticipating an easy victory through this very course—introduction of questions that will divide public sentiment, and put them at war among themselves. We are persuaded that it is possible a way could a man more effectually work for the interest of the railroads than by forcing into discussion the old question of free trade.—*Champaign (Ill.) Union.*

—We made inquiries yesterday, but failed to learn the details of that plan of adjustment for our Louisiana troubles which Col. Geo. Williamson reports as acceptable to "the President, the Vice-President, the Attorney-General, and other distinguished Republicans." What our people want is a plan acceptable to them—one in which the rights of self-government are to some extent recognized, and in which the proposed adjustment will be based on the eternal principles of justice. Such a plan would be accepted as a boon. It would virtually inaugurate a new legislative policy, having relief and fair-dealing for its aim, and secure that restoration of confidence without which prosperity is impossible.—*New Orleans Times, March 28.*

Jail Delivery.

QUINCY, Ill., March 31.—Dispatches from Palmyra, Mo., state that a number of prisoners confined in the jail at that place had succeeded in breaking out and effecting their escape. The fact was discovered by the officers before the delivery became general, who, after securing those who were left, started in hot pursuit of the fugitives, with every prospect of recapturing them, as they had but little start ahead. Among the prisoners confined in jail is Ambrose Coe, the murderer of Miss Summers, who, fortunately, was not among those who got out.

Arrest of a Murderer.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A young colored man named Harry Young, alias Charles Williams, has been arrested in Alexandria, Va., charged with the murder of Hahn. The evidence against him is strong. He had been seen talking to the deceased on the night of the murder, and had exhibited a draft which deceased obtained on a Baltimore bank for $320. He seemed to know that Hahn was intoxicated on the night of the murder. There are numerous threats of lynching him.

KANSAS.

Visit of the Secretary of War—Murder of a Brother of Senator York.

PARSONS, Kansas, March 31.—The Secretary of War, accompanied by Gen. Sheridan and party, will be in Parsons on Thursday, on their way to Texas. It is his intention to visit all the forts and posts of the Indian country of Texas, and the Mexican border. He will establish new forts and posts, and relocate others, with reference to the new lines of railroad now developing in the Southwest to give perfect safety to our hitherto neglected frontier. The Government is determined to give better protection to our frontier settlements, and advance the interests of civilization. The construction of the two great lines of railroad, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Texas Central, opens a new line through from Eastern cities to the frontier posts on the Southwestern border. This action of the Government will be appreciated by adventurous pioneers, and its influence will be felt in the Eastern market.

Information has reached here to-day that the body of the brother of Senator York had been found in the woods, two miles west of Osage Mission. He had been shot, and the body was concealed in some thick bushes. This makes seven persons missing, and supposed to have been murdered between Osage Mission and Independance, within the past six months.

Judge C. T. Sherman.

CLEVELAND, O., March 31.—The Cleveland Par Association this afternoon considered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the testimony given by Judge C. T. Sherman before the Committee in the recent investigation in Congress, and the letters admitted by him to be genuine, evince such a want of integrity, and such moral turpitude, as to destroy all confidence in his judicial administration, and require that he should at once resign and relieve the Federal Court from the embarrassment consequent upon his continued occupancy of the Judgeship.

Action upon the above resolution was postponed to give Mr. Sherman an opportunity to communicate with the Association.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Treasury programme has had a serious effect in financial circles. Gold advanced 1¾ per cent. Money rose to ¾ per cent per annum, and stocks under an active selling movement declined 1@3½ per cent. Banks have been compelled to buy gold heavily, and are indignant at the neglect of the Treasury to come to the relief of the gold and money market.

Money was very stringent, and the price on call advanced rapidly from 1-16 to ¾, ⅞, and ¾ per cent per diem and interest, which is about the highest rate, though some loans were rumored at 1 per cent. The banks called in some loans, one of them to a large amount, and there were shipments to a moderate amount to the interior for April settlement.

Sterling was demoralized and closed nominal at 107¾ for long and 109 for short sight. It is estimated that there is about $1,800,000 borrowed exchange outstanding.

The gold market was less buoyant and excited, with wide and frequent fluctuations. Opening steady at 116¾@117, there was an early rise to 117¾, followed by a decline to 116¾, from which a steady upward movement carried its premium to 118¾. There was a heavy buying account, and a short account, and to cover outstanding short contracts. The receipt of good steamed State sheep, 87 lbs, at 6¼c. Among the sales were: 8 cars Ohio sheep, 7¼@8c; 8 cars State sheep, 7¼@8¼c; 6 cars Ohio, 8¼@8¾c; 6 cars State, 8@8¼c; and 1 car do sheared, 87 lbs, 6¼c.

Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars, or 6,100 hogs, making 30,800 for the week against 33,900 last week. Live hogs are wanted at 5¼@5¾c, and city dressed are firm at 7¾@8¼c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Business was moderately active with the jobbers in all departments. Fine brown and standard sheetings are active. Fine bleached sheetings move freely, and are in short supply. Wide sheetings are active and firm. Denims and ticks are in good demand. Prints, percales, lawns, and organdies are in improved request. Fancy cassimeres met with a fair jobbing request at steady prices. Plain foreign dress goods, and black mohairs are brisk. Other important fabrics are quiet.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 31.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, $6.50@6.80; stockers, $3.50@4.50; common, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; best, 6¾@7¼c; medium, 5¾@6¾c; common, 4¾@5¾c.

HOGS—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; best, Philadelphia, $6.60@6.70; Yorkers, $6.00@6.10.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—CATTLE—Active; sales 2,100. Prime to extra steers $7.75@8.25.

SHEEP—Unchanged; sales 9,000 at 5½@8¼c.

HOGS—Active and higher, with sales of 5,000 at $6.25 @6.50.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 31.—Crude petroleum quiet and nominally unchanged; quoted at $2.15 per bbl at Parker's Landing. Refined, quiet and nominally unchanged at 15c spot.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 31.—COTTON—In better export demand, and prices higher; middling upland, 25c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with moderate business; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.15@6.75; common to good extra, $6.90@7.65; good to choice, $7.70@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.15@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet; $4.00@5.75. Corn meal steady; yellow, $3.60. Wheat lower, with limited demand; receipts, 10,000 bu; No. 3 spring, Milwaukee, at $1.64; No. 2 Chicago, $1.61. Rye dull and nominal. Barley quiet; Malt quiet; State, $1.60. Corn easier, with moderate business; receipts, 50,000 bu; new Western mixed, 46½@46¾c; old do in store, 46c; yellow, 46½@47c. Oats firmer; receipts, 24,000 bu; new mixed Western

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 31.

The rise of 1 per cent in the price of gold since Saturday is the great feature in finances to-day. It is possible that the revolutionary aspect of affairs in Spain, added to the effect of the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, may have accelerated the advance of gold, but the great underlying cause of the sensativeness of gold is the diminishing supply of coin in this country, and the probability of larger exports of gold than usual this spring. The latest estimates of the crop of cotton raised in the summer of 1872 are larger than heretofore made, and much larger than those upon which some recent estimates in this column of the probable exports of cotton this spring. The latest estimates are, that the total crop of 1872 was 3,764,000 bales, and that, from Sept. 1, 1872 to Sept. 1, 1873, the total export will have been 2,450,000 bales. Of this anticipated amount, 1,750,000 bales had gone forward up to March 25, leaving, say, 700,000 bales to go between now and Sept. 1, against 520,000 bales exported during the same period of last year. But it must be remembered the price of cotton is now 25 per cent lower in gold than it was at this time last year, and, notwithstanding that the quantity of cotton to go forward yet is estimated to be 200,000 bales larger than in the same portion of last year, the difference in price is likely to leave a deficiency in the amount of gold to be realized for what will be exported as compared with last year. But a still more important feature in the prospective exports of gold is the fact that the loans of London credit, in the shape of sterling bills, have got to be paid, and if the New York borrowers cannot sell the American railroad bonds which they have been carrying in New York by means of these loans, they will have to send the money, the gold. Last year, while American railroad securities were well received in Europe, the deficiency of our exports of domestic products to pay for our imports of foreign goods caused an export of $95,000,000 of gold, being at least $25,000,000 more than our total product of precious metals for that year. But now, with imports equal to last year, and the total export of domestic products likely to be less than last year, we should probably have to export at least as much gold as last year, even if we sold as many railroad securities in Europe as last year. But now comes in addition the probability that, instead of marketing as many railroad securities as last year, the borrowed capital to carry them in this country will have to be paid back. This condition of things makes the probability of much larger exports of gold, and a consequent much larger decrease in the stock of coin, this year than last. This is the prospect that has sent gold up from 112 at the close of 1872 to 118⅜ to-day, and makes the probability that it will go much higher this summer. The total stock of coin in the Atlantic States at the present time does not exceed $70,000,000, $44,000,000 of which is owned by the United States Treasury, and $24,000,000 held by the Treasury in trust for private parties, and represented by gold certificates. The amount of gold now owned by the Treasury is nearly $30,000,000 less than the average amount owned by it at the same time for the last five years, the smallest amount owned any previous year being $58,000,000 in 1870.

The amount of private gold in the hands of the Treasury was, on the 1st inst., $24,000,000. The average of the amount, at the same date of the last four years, was $33,800,000; so that the gold owned by the public was, at the beginning of this month, $9,800,000 than at the same date of late years. With a decrease of $28,400,000 in the amount owned by the Treasury and of $9,800,000 in the sum owned by the public, the stock of gold in the Atlantic States is $38,200,000 below the average amount; in other words, that our usual stock has been depleted to the extent of one-third.

With so large a depletion in the stock of gold, it is apparent that no increase of sales that the Treasury can make from its diminished stock of coin will supply the demand to pay duties and for exportation. The Treasury programme for April is to sell $6,000,000 gold and buy $1,000,000. The interest-payment due May 1 will be about $15,000,000, or, possibly, just about equal to the customs receipts during April. A large part of the May interest on the 5-20s of 1862, 1864-'5, is, of course, due to foreign bondholders. The April receipts for customs are, therefore, largely pledged to foreign bondholders, and, after May 1, will go out of the country more rapidly.

The local money market presents no special features, except some inquiry for funds to pay for grain expected to be delivered on April options to-morrow; though the demand for this purpose did not seem so large as is usually the case at the close of the month, and money continues moderately easy yet.

Exchange is scarce and the price firmer, with some sales at 50c per $1,000 premium, but the majority of holders refusing to sell less than 75c. The demand for exchange obliges a good many banks to ship currency to New York.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅜	116⅞
5-20s of '64	116¾	117
5-20s of '65	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117⅝	118
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
10-40s	111⅞	112⅜
U. S. 5s (New Issue,)	114⅝	115
Gold and Gold Coupons	117⅞	117⅞
Gold Exchange	....	117⅞
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	108⅛@ 109⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10's 92@95		....

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean request notice of the fact that they have taken another lease of their West Side office, and will continue their West Side branch another year.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, March 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

May st, s of and near Lake st, w f, Lot 17, with improvements, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 66, in Block 53, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated March 17; consideration, $800.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 6, of Laflin's Blocks 6 and 8, &c., in e ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $3,300.

West Twenty-second st, s e cor of Grant ct, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 25, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Blue Island av, 248 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $2,000.

Walsh st, 175 ft e of Brown st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 22; consideration, $1,360.

Kossuth st, n e cor of Butler st, s f, Lot 8, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $2,500.

W ½ of Lot 46, in Walker's Block 12, in s e ¼ of Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $1,300.

Evans st, bet Halsted and Union sts, s f, Lot 12, dated March 24; consideration, $1,200.

Larrabee st, bet Belden av and Grant place, w f, Lot 28 and s ½ of 29, dated March 27; consideration, $3,000.

West Chicago av, s w corner of Hoyne st, n f, Lots 1 and 2, dated March 22; consideration, $2,500.

State st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 25x118 ft, dated March 7, 1872; consideration, $3,350.

Lot 16, in Block 2, in Grant's Addition, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $800.

Lot 12, in same, dated March 28; consideration, $800.

Lot 11, in same, dated March 28; consideration, $700.

Lot 44, in Block 27, in Elston's Addition, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $800.

Same as the above, dated March 31; consideration, $1,800.

Nora av, 141 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $550.

Dania av, 50 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $450.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 4, in Millard & Decker's e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated March 18; consideration, $1,250.

Fremont st, s of and near Centre st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $1,200.

Blue Island av, between Sixteenth and Evans sts, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $2,000.

Twenty-seven lots in Block 7, w ½ n w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated March 27; consideration, $20,100.

Groveland court, w of Vincennes av, n f, 20x132 ft, with building, dated Dec. 26, 1872; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 14, in Block 7 of Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 23, in Sherman's Block 3, of e ½ w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 7 to 11, in Block 8, of Millard & Decker's e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $3,750.

Lot 88, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $960.

Lot 2 and e 10 feet of Lot 3, in Ogden's Subdivision in Block 30, Kinzie's Addition, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $12,000.

Second st, 480 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 32, of e 10 acres of Block 19, in e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 15, in Bellville Subdivision of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 2, in Nash, Rankin & Gray's Subdivision in s w ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $2,800.

N ½ of Lot 2, of same, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $2,145.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 31.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,533	4,506	10,074	4,480
Wheat, bu	37,200	3,150	33,896	14,367
Corn, bu	48,740	34,925	15,261	15,567
Oats, bu	36,870	11,782	30,760	23,659
Rye, bu	785	2,410	....	1,660
Barley, bu	6,800	2,890	16,646	7,185
Grass seed, lbs	91,978	58,991	76,064	136,206
Flax seed, lbs	53,870	....	....	39,900
Broom corn, lbs	....	2,750	8,984	250
Cured meats, lbs	197,700	49,820	2067,835	759,144
Beef, brls	....	38	....	....
Pork, brls	....	75	165	578
Lard, lbs	35,340	32,370	94,565	387,658
Tallow, lbs	39,445	37,250	41,560	....
Butter, lbs	40,770	39,205	27,200	17,827
Dressed hogs, No	100	73	....	....
Live hogs, No	8,609	6,542	8,283	3,632
Cattle, No	335	2,384	2,498	1,109
Sheep, No	482	2,532	967	1,010
Hides, lbs	90,375	201,657	156,390	108,065
Highwines, brls	292	436	110	355
Wool, lbs	40,164	6,240	16,200	17,150
Potatoes, bu	401	12,900	1,572	350
Lumber, M feet	257	1,181	1,739	961
Shingles, M	1,200	1,680	1,193	1,213
Lath, M	90	224	126	41
Salt, brls	140	....	1,730	666

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,783 bu wheat; 4,499 bu corn; 1,155 bu rye; 825 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 65 cars wheat; 121 cars corn; 11 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 14 cars barley. Total, 213 cars; or, 83,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were active to-day; but in grain most of the business was done early, leaving little to be transacted after 12 o'clock other than in the way of settlement. This being the last day of the month there was a good deal of anxiety felt to square up on April options, the deliveries on which will mostly be made to-morrow,—Tuesday,—and prices were strong or weak, as the pressure came from buyers or sellers. The rail shipments in breadstuffs were much more nearly equal to the receipts than on any day for two months past.

There was an animated movement in dry goods, and at full former prices. Groceries met with a satisfactorily active demand at substantially the prices current at the close of last week. Coffees and sugars were strong, and indeed nearly all articles in the list were firmly held. There was a good demand for choice butter at somewhat higher prices, 30@33c being freely paid for suitable lots. Low grades remain quiet and unchanged. Bagging sold to a moderate extent at former quotations. The cheese trade was reported fair, with prices firm and unchanged. Canned goods were moving on a more liberal scale, the pleasant weather stimulating the demand. The only change in values was an advance of 10c in blackberries. In the fish market fair activity prevailed, and the tone of the market was again firm. Whitefish advanced 25c per ½ brl, with which exception, quotations were the same as during last week. Dried fruits were without quotable change. Nuts met with a liberal inquiry, and prices were generally firm. Brazil nuts declined 1c. Hay, hides, leather, and pig iron were unchanged. Oils were more active, at 19½@20c for carbon, 75c for extra lard, and at 73@74c for turpentine.

The demand for lumber continues fair; good grades are very firm, being in limited stock. Shingles are also firm, as they are scarce, and, for the want of adequate shipping facilities, cannot be brought from the North fast enough to supply the demand. Joists, scantling, etc., are weak at $15.00. The trade in metals, nails, and iron continues fairly active, and prices are ruling strong, particularly for metals and tinners' stock. Building materials met with an improved demand. Quotations are unchanged. Wool continues quiet and weak. The usual demand for good qualities of broom corn exists, but common grades are dull and nominal. Hops were quiet but held with more firmness, advices from the hop-growing districts of Wisconsin having been received, which state that a great many hops have been winter-killed. There was only a light inquiry for seeds to-day, previous prices being adhered to, excepting for millet, which was a trifle easier. Potatoes in car lots were scarce and firm. Green fruits were in moderate local demand and steady. Eggs were in large supply, weak, and lower; sales ranged from 14@15c, closing at the inside. Poultry is very scarce and salable at $4.00@5.00 for chickens, and 13@16c for turkeys.

Highwines were exactly the same as for two or three days past, holders asking 87c per gallon, while 86@86½c was bid. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 87c.

Lake freights were inactive and nominally easier, at 15c bid and 16c asked for corn, and 16@17c for wheat, both by sail to Buffalo. Through rail freights are 65c to New York, and 70c to Boston, both per 100 lbs. Through freights by lake or rail are quoted nominal at 60 and 65c.

Provisions were active and again stronger. The market opened with some symptoms of weakness; buyers holding off in the hope that holders would grant slight concessions in consequence of the easier feeling in live hogs reported from the Stock Yards. But there was little offered, and it was soon evident that a good demand was on the floor for all descriptions of hog product; least on pork, as the options for that have been pretty well filled during the speculative excitement of the past week. Lard and meats were wanted for export, and the former was especially strong, not having advanced correspondingly to other products hitherto. They were helped up by the rise in the gold premium. Mess pork advanced since Saturday's session 25c per brl, lard 10c per 100 lbs, and meats were ⅛@¼c higher; the rise in pork being chiefly effected on Saturday afternoon. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.45@15.50; do seller May, $15.80@15.85; do seller June, $16.00@16.10; do seller July, $16.25; prime mess, $13.25@13.50; extra prime, $10.50@11.00; old pork, $14.00. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.10@8.15; do seller May, $8.30@8.35; do seller June, $8.45@8.50. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6½c for shoulders; 8c for long clear; 8c for short ribs; and 8⅛@8¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c. English meats, 7¾@7⅞c for Cumberlands; 8¼c for short ribs; 8⅜@8½c for short clear; 13½@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9¼c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork at $15.60; 500 brls do seller April at $15.50; 2,000 brls do at $15.40; 1,000 brls do seller May at $15.80; 2,000 brls do at $15.75; 1,000 brls do seller June at $16.10; 500 brls do at $16.00; 250 tcs lard at $8.15; 450 tcs do at $8.12½; 700 tcs do at $8.10; 1,200 tcs do (at Keokuk) at $8.00; 250 tcs do seller May at $8.30; 750 tcs do at $8.25; 500 boxes shoulders at 6½c; 50,000 lbs do (loose) seller May at 6½c; 100,000 lbs do buyer May at 6½c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 8c; 100,000 lbs do at $7.95; 125,000 lbs do at 7⅞c; 100,000 lbs do seller May at 8⅛c; 100,000 lbs do buyer May at 8¼c; 125,000 lbs short clear at 8½c; 150,000 lbs do seller last half April at 8¼c; 100,000 lbs do seller May at 8⅛c; 100,000 lbs do buyer May at 8½c; 750,000 lbs do (cash) at Sabula, Iowa, at 8c.

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, say:

Until the present season Continental Europe has been only an indirect buyer of American meats, and Texas and the Gulf States have confined their purchases of supplies to the occasional stocks in New Orleans and Mobile; now, however, the Continent is among the largest purchasers; Texas and the Gulf States have become direct operators, to an extent almost equal to the previous aggregated purchases of Southern cities, the general trade has wonderfully increased. The result is that stocks are running low, and, as this impression becomes more general, the desire to buy increases in a corresponding degree. European orders are being renewed, and not, as last winter, at low limits, but at the cheapest attainable prices. The purchases for Europe, as evidenced by the extraordinary exports from the Atlantic ports, are immense. The shipments to the South, as shown by clearances from inland ports, are unprecedented, and domestic consumption—reaching from Maine to California—is greater than ever previously. Neither Boston, New York, Philadelphia, nor Baltimore, hold anything like their usual spring supplies; Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston are decidedly short; Chicago, Milwaukee, Louisville, and St. Louis are in no position to honor the drafts made upon them for any considerable time. Cincinnati and San Francisco seem to be the only exceptions to a general deficiency, and even these will look forward with eagerness to the assistance expected to be had from summer cure, in which they are likely to be disappointed, as the number of hogs in the country is said to be smaller than last year, because of the heavy slaughter of the last season, and the immense number that died from the intense cold of the winter.

Flour was more active, but 15@25c per brl lower, on all except fancy brands. There was a fair demand for shipment at the decline, the bidders of two or three days ago taking hold willingly when their terms were acceded to, though flour was dull and heavy in New York. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 70 brls white winter extras at $8.25; 75 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras (Minn. fancy) at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls, 200 brls, and 100 brls (Athlete) at $7.75; 250 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 900 brls do at $5.50; 700 brls on private terms; 50 brls superfines at $4.50; 100 brls do at $3.65. Total, 2,995 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50; 10 tons do at $10.25; 30 tons at $10.00, all on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25 @10.75
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00 @ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.12½@ 4.90
Bran	10.00 @10.50
Middlings	10.00 @15.00

Wheat was less active, except early, and steadily dull during the latter half of the session, at 1c decline from Saturday's range. New York was quoted neglected and tame, but the tone of the market was chiefly due to local conditions, of which the fact that the shipments nearly equaled the receipts was not one. To-morrow is delivery day on the April option, and for this reasons offerings of wheat for delivery next month were quite large, while there seemed to be no shorts out, and the buyers expected to carry the wheat. This caused April to weaken ⅛c more than May, the difference between the two being 5c to-day, with a good deal of changing over at this premium. The sharp advance in gold had little influence upon the price of wheat, as the main question was one of speculative supply and demand, "for this day only," which overbore every other consideration. Seller April, or regular No. 2, opened at $1.17¾, declined to $1.17, advanced to $1.17⅞, and closed at $1.17⅜. Seller May sold at $1.21⅞@1.22⅝, closing at $1.22⅜. Seller June sold at $1.23½@1.24⅛. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring sold at $1.19@1.19½, closing at the outside. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.26@1.28; No. 3 spring was active at $1.07@109¼, and rejected do at 93@95c, the outside for current receipts. The privilege of delivering 20,000 bu at $1.33 in May was bought to-day for $100.00, and with this we suspend for awhile the chronicling of "puts" and "calls." Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 2 spring, fresh, at $1.19½; 8,800 bu do at $1.19; 3,600 bu do (2c storage) at $1.18¼; 2,000 bu do at $1.17¾; 10,000 bu do, regular, at $1.17⅜; 40,000 bu do at $1.17½; 20,000 bu do at $1.17⅛; 15,000 bu do at $1.17; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring, fresh, at $1.09¼; 11,200 bu do at $1.09; 30,000 bu regular at $1.07; 3,200 bu rejected, fresh, at 95c; 1,200 bu do regular at 93c. Total, 155,800 bu.

Corn was rather more active, at the same range of prices as on Saturday, being quite firm during the latter part of the session, though reported lower in New York. It was stated that a good many buying orders were on the floor from parties who expected almost a panic to-day from the fear of heavy deliveries for April. But if this were so the effect did not follow, as most of the weak holders seem to have expected the same thing, and had worked off their surplus loads before to-day. This is what has depressed corn since the middle of last week; and it would not be surprising if corn should rally now, especially if the receipts continue as light, and the shipments as fair, as this morning. Regular No. 2, or seller April, opened at 30½c, and advanced to 30⅝c, closing at 30⅜@30½c. Gilt-edged receipts closed firm at 33c. Seller May sold at 34⅛@34⅜c; seller June at 36½@36⅝c; seller July at 38⅛@38⅜c; and seller August at 39@39⅛c—all closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 8,400 bu No. 2, fresh, at 33c; 12,000 bu do at 32⅞c; 4,800 bu do at 32⅜c; 10,000 bu regular at 30⅝c; 45,000 bu do at 30½c; 120,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 12,000 bu rejected at 28c. Total, 212,200 bu.

Oats were dull, and averaged ⅛c lower, the greatest weakness being in cash and April deliveries, which declined ⅜c, while June was not materially changed. The reason was that several parties wanted to avoid the necessity of paying for oats to-morrow. Seller April sold at 24⅛@24⅜c; seller May at 28⅛@28⅜c, and seller June at 29⅞c; April closing weak at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2, fresh, at 26⅛c; 600 bu do at 26⅛c; 10,000 bu regular at 24⅛c; 1,800 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 24c; 2,400 bu do, 2c storage, at 23c. Total, 18,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and nominally unchanged, but with a rather dull feeling in the absence of buying orders; at 64½c for regular No. 2, and 65½c for fresh receipts of do. Sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 65½c, and 400 bu by sample at 67½c.

Barley was rather more active and firmer at about 1c advance on No. 2, which opened at 75c for regular, cash or seller April, and advanced to 77c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 sold at 77@78c. No. 3 was quiet at 63@66c, according to date of receipts. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 fresh (to arrive) at 78c; 2,800 bu do at 77½c; 400 bu do at 77c; 5,000 bu regular at 77c; 1,200 bu No. 3 fresh at 66c; 2,000 bu do at 65½c; 800 bu do at 65c; 400 bu regular at 63c; 1,200 bu rejected at 46c; 400 bu do at 45c; 400 bu by sample at 95c delivered; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 72c on track. Total, 16,600 bu.

In the afternoon the long inactivity in freights was broken by the concession of 1c by carriers, and shippers took hold freely, chartering 21 vessels on the basis of 15c for corn to Buffalo, which is about 16½c for wheat to do. This only leaves about half a dozen unchartered grain vessels in our harbor. The following were the vessels taken: Yankee Blade, Roscius, Corrine, Tempest, C. Huckley, Milton, Winona, J. P. March, A. Boody, A. Rust, M. Dole, Advance, Z. Bells, Bay State, A. Burns, J. Couch, N. Reddington, for corn to Buffalo, or Port Colborne, at 15c. The two last are recharters. The Orkney Lass and Perry Hannah for corn to Oswego on private terms; Phœnix, for Port Colborne or Kingston, at 15c for the former, and 25c for latter. McVey, to Goderich, corn or wheat at 11c or 12c.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal ports of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail, March 22, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	596,911	2,135,856	797,167	161,117
Albany	46,000	....	113,500	55,000
Buffalo	72,537	68,562	65,266	95,007
*Chicago	2,527,026	4,317,960	1,796,058	340,378
Milwaukee	2,080,000	50,000	300,000	110,000
Duluth	77,915	....	....	....
Toledo	524,985	898,835	184,213	10,808
Detroit	237,459	84,804	86,274	51,552
*Oswego	115,000	55,000	1,500	75,000
St. Louis	352,495	592,823	134,822	12,942
Boston	6,320	84,363	145,155	53,965
Toronto	400,924	590	7,396	62,876
Montreal	122,866	358,360	64,697	9,700
*Philadelphia	50,000	250,000	40,000	25,000
*Baltimore	40,000	287,153	45,000	....
Rail shipments w'k	180,021	801,623	240,330	77,320
On N. Y. canals	52,120	164,457	85,200	78,138
Total week	7,413,589	11,758,196	4,065,570	1,218,798
Total—Mar. 15, '73	7,365,825	11,720,195	4,096,857	1,365,376
Total—Mar. 8, '73	7,212,162	11,527,103	3,910,298	1,524,585
Total—Mar. 1, '73	7,124,742	11,104,707	3,848,063	1,550,682
Total—Feb. 22, '73	6,814,361	10,662,477	3,681,310	1,638,853
Total—Mar. 23, '72	9,273,110	11,422,247	5,571,080	1,517,935
Total—Dec. 31, '72	6,248,272	9,595,384	3,414,719	2,216,562

*Estimated.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Already we have sent to New York, this month, nearly 60,000 pounds choice new-grass roll butter. Three car-loads have gone forward, and it is probable that enough more will go to swell the same to 100,000 pounds. This affords timely relief to the market, and prevents prices from falling below a remunerative point thus early in the season, and before the time for packing arrives. The quality of the butter forwarded is all "gilt-edge."

Our grain fleet now consists of upward of 285 vessels to the United Kingdom. This, with shipments of flour and wheat to other marts, carries our aggregate of breadstuff exports for the current harvest year up to nearly 9,000,000 centals, while our receipts at tide water since July 1, aggregate 10,000,000 centals, and leaving considerable surplus yet to come forward from the interior. These receipts will be of some magnitude, yet governed more or less by the prices paid at the heel of the season. There are now quite a number of vessels on the berth loading both wheat and flour for the United Kingdom, showing no very great falling off in the outflow. It is interesting to note the fact that, since harvest we have averaged more than a ship of 1,000 tons wheat per day to the United Kingdom, and this we hope to continue for some time to come. As for the incoming growing harvest of grain, everything is progressing finely; the weather is exceedingly propitious, and the wheat and barley plant is now well up, in some places 2½ feet high at date.

THE SHIPPERS' PROBLEM.

A shipper of grain hands in the following for publication:

Will Chicago and Milwaukee rule the price of wheat in England, or will the price in England rule the price in Chicago and Milwaukee? The stock of American spring wheat now in Liverpool, supposed to 400,000 to 500,000 bushels, is held by three houses, who have agreed as to the price at which it shall be sold; and to-day the price is 11s for No. 2, and 11s 10d for No. 1 Chicago, and 11s 3d for No. 2, and 12s 2d for No. 1 Milwaukee, while white California is 11s 5d@11s 7d. Last year at this time the price for No. 2 Chicago (which was a much better article) was 10s 9d, and 11s for No. 1 Chicago; and California was 11s 8d@11s 11d. It will be seen from this that the difference in value was 1s per cental, or 14 4-10c per bushel, which has been the average difference between spring wheat and white in Liverpool for the past fifteen years. Here the average difference has been 20c a bu. At the present time it is over 60c. Will the free arrivals of American spring put up the price of California, or put down the price of spring. Supposing the value to remain where it is, 11s, the following calculation will show its value on board ship in New York for England:

	Cents.	Gold.
11s sterling, $2.64 per 100 lbs, is per bu	60	$1.58 4-10
Liverpool charges, per bu	6¼	
Loss in weight, 10 per cent	1¾	
Marine insurance, New York to Liverpool	1	
Freight, New York to Liverpool	16	
Cost of shipping in New York	2 4-10—	27 4-10
		$1.31

in New York, with gold 115, $1.50 65-100 currency. If the price should decline to its relative value, as compared to white, 10.5 per cent, then there would be 9 65-100c to deduct, making the value $1.41 in New York, instead of $150.65.

Wheat bought in Chicago for May at $1.23 will cost in New York, sold, $1.57, made up as follows: Market price, $1.23; storage and shipping, 2½c; lake freight, 11c; insurance, 1c; interest and exchange, 2c; Buffalo charges, 1½c; canal charges, 13c; New York charges, 3c; total cost in New York, $1.57.

It will be seen by the above it costs 34c per bu to take wheat in store at Chicago and sell it in New York, while it only costs 27 4-10c to take it from New York and sell it in Liverpool.

In the calculation as made, there is no profit allowed to the shipper, either in Chicago or New York; and it is not to be expected they will work for love.

Vessels have been chartered, to arrive, at 10c for corn, and that is offered for more. It is not likely, therefore, lake freights will be under 12c, and some Buffalo shippers expect canal freights to be 14c or over.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active and ⅜@½c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.17⅛@1.17⅜ seller April, and $1.22⅛@1.22¼ seller May,—both options closing at the inside. Corn was in moderate demand at 30½@30⅝c seller April, and 34⅜c seller May. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 31.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand and firm at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The demand continues fair for the better grades, and they are firm, being in light stock. The lower qualities are very dull. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were quiet and unchanged. Choice varieties sell to the retail trade, but common lots are slow. The receipts are light. We again quote: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to improve in demand. There was no variation in prices to make note of. We repeat: Stucco, $2.00@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $9.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $30.00, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
24x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—Good to choice qualities continue scarce, and prices have again advanced. Other grades are coming forward in quantities sufficient to meet the demand, and prices remain without material change. We quote: Common to choice roll, 20@27c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@33c; medium to good, 23@28c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was noted in the bagging market. If we except grain bags, which are moving to a fair extent, there was comparatively little doing. The following quotations were pretty generally adhered to: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—A liberal number of orders were placed for goods in this line, and a firm feeling obtained all around. Blackberries were advanced a trifle—now being quoted at $2.00@2.15—with which exception no changes were reported. Following are the prices current:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.90
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 2.95
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.20
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Met with a moderate inquiry, and prices were steady and firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Soft coals were quoted weak and unsettled, but anthracite remains firm. Only a small amount of trading was done. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The market is quiet and without any material change. Summer packers are buying small lots of tierces and pork barrels now and then, and the usual inquiry for flour barrels exists. Prices are as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts were large, and prices ruled weak and irregular. In the morning sales were made at 15c; but afterwards at 14c. We note sales of 5,000 doz at 15c, 500 doz at 14½c; 1,200 doz at 14c.

FEATHERS—Were in request and firm. The receipts are very light. The following quotations are given: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 71@76c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@62c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Whitefish were firm at an advance of 25c per ½ brl. Trout are virtually out of the market, and we temporarily drop quotation. Mackerel, cod, and other descriptions are in fair stock. A liberal movement was witnessed at the following prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.60@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The only change noted in values of goods coming under this head was a decline of 1c in Brazil nuts, the quotations now being 12@13c. Trading was somewhat more liberal than on the closing days of last week. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $3.50@3.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The trade in apples, oranges, and cranberries was moderate. Lemons are in demand and choice lots are firm, being scarce. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Apples, common to fair, $2.00@3.00; good to choice, $3.50@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@6.00.

GROCERIES—The demand was good for this period of the week, and was quite general in its character, embracing all descriptions of side goods as well as staple articles. Prices were firm all around, but especially so for coffees and sugars, both of which have an unmistakably upward tendency. No changes were made in quotations.

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@30½c; O.G. Java, 27½@28c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23¾@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23¾c; good do, 23@23¼c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 23¾@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@12½c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11¾@11½c; B, 11⅜@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11⅛c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9¼@9½c; common, 8¼@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Comparatively little trading was done in this staple, and prices were not subjected to any decided change. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue in good request, and are held with pronounced firmness at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10@10½c; green frozen, 9½@9¾c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, 26c; prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8@8½c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and nominally unchanged. We quote: Choice white comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—The demand is still very light. Prices are unchanged, but a firmer feeling prevails, as reports have recently been received from the hop districts of Wisconsin stating that a great many hops had been winter-killed. We repeat: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was fair. Following are the prices current:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	@ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℘ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℘ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℘ lb
English cast plow steel	11 @12½c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℘ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were dull and easier. Quotable at 15@16c for corn to Buffalo.

LEATHER—Was moderately active and the prices given below were fully sustained:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℘ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the lumber yards continues fairly active. Joists, scantling, and fencing are weak at $15.00. But good grades of lumber are very scarce and firm. This scarcity seems to be universal, as parties here have had inquiries for strictly choice lumber from Detroit and other places where it would be supposed there would be a supply. Shingles remain firm. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@38.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Fair activity is still witnessed in this department, and all materials are firm at the prices given below: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50. PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates. COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c. WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with an active inquiry on both local and interior account. Following are the prices current: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is improving, the annexed prices being generally adhered to:

Manilla rope, ℘ lb	$ 17½@ 18
Sisal rope, ℘ lb	15½@ 16½
Hemp sash cord, ℘ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℘ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℘ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ℘ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℘ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℘ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—The advance in carbon noted on Saturday was not sustained, there being free sellers to-day at 19½@20c. Lard oil was stronger, owing to the enhanced cost of the raw material, though nominally values were unchanged. Linseed, whale, sperm, and other descriptions ruled steady as previously quoted. A fair amount of sales were reported at the annexed prices: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73@74c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business opens active this week, the improvement being attributable to the pleasanter weather. Prices were generally firm. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50@12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Was quoted firm at former prices:

Scotch (according to brand)	$60.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—The offerings were very light, and choice stock sold readily at the full prices of Saturday. Choice small turkeys bring 15@16c; ordinary stock, 13@14c; chickens $4.00@5.00, the latter price for fancy. We note sales of 700 lbs choice turkeys at 16c; 350 lbs do at 15c; 150 lbs fair at 14c; 4 dozen large chickens at $5.00; 23 dozen at $4.50@4.75; 13 dozen at $4.00.

POTATOES—There was a good inquiry for potatoes, and, as the receipts were light, prices ruled strong and a trifle higher for choice lots. The supply in store is fair. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 55c from store; 1 car do at 55c delivered; 3 cars fair peachblows at 50c on track; 1 car Prince Albert at 45c on track.

SALT—Was in fair request for the season. Prices are steady as given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were meeting with an improved inquiry at the following range of prices:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9⅞	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of from 25 to 30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Prices for clover and timothy ruled about the same as on Saturday. Mammoth clover was in fair request and firm at $5.87½@6.00; ordinary clover is quotable at $4.75@4.80; timothy sold at $3.10@3.45; millet was lower, quotable at 80@90c for fair to prime. Hungarian was offered at $1.25 for prime, to arrive. Flax was quiet at $1.90@2.25. We note sales of 30 bags choice timothy at $3.45; 40 bags prime at $3.40; 30 bags at $3.30; 30 bags ordinary at $3.15; 23 bags at $3.10; bags mammoth clover at $5.87½; 51 bags do at $6.00; 95 bags prime Hungarian at $1.25; 52 bags at $1.00; 1 car and 50 bags millet at 90c.

TEAS—There was a fair demand to-day, and Saturday's prices were sustained all around. We repeat our list, as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No change was reported, and we continue to quote: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c. SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was again dull and easy, but without quotable decline: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Western manufacturers are buying small quantities now and then; but the market as a rule is quiet and essentially unchanged. Prices are weak and declining. Fleece washed X is quoted 2c lower. Following are the quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 31.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,719. There was a fairly active movement in beef cattle to-day, and values were tolerably well sustained, though an effort was made on the part of shippers to crowd down prices, as Eastern advices were less favorable. The large shipment from here during last week, it is feared, will result in lower prices there, and shippers seemed disposed to operate more sparingly, and with greater caution. Sales were reported at $3.00@4.75 for poor to good butchers' stock; at $3.50@4.50 for common to good stockers; at $4.75@5.50 for common to good shipping steers; and at $5.80@6.50 for choice to extra do. The market closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.30@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.80@6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.30@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	butchers' stock	912	$4.62½
18	butchers' stock	1,120	4.30
17	butchers' stock	1,275	4.25
19	butchers' cows	924	3.50
20	Cherokee steers	837	4.30
31	good steers	1,276	5.45
14	good steers	1,290	5.50
10	good steers	1,291	5.30
17	medium steers	1,185	5.25
23	good steers	1,314	5.50
48	good steers	1,275	5.75
11	medium steers	1,241	5.15
48	choice steers	1,330	6.00
15	good steers	1,323	5.50
17	good steers	1,270	5.50
16	good steers	1,238	5.60
15	good steers	1,365	5.50
28	good steers	1,228	5.70
15	good steers	1,371	5.50
34	medium steers	1,190	5.06¼
32	good steers	1,274	5.35

HOGS—The condition of this market was much the same as on the closing days of last week, the demand continuing active and prices ruling firm. In addition to the demand from Eastern parties, one of our city packers took between 1,500 and 2,000 head, and by the middle of the afternoon about all the offerings had been disposed of. Sales were reported at $5.25@5.35 for poor; at $5.40@5.50 for medium, and at $5.60@5.70 for good to choice. Receipts since Saturday have been about 14,893.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
66	206	$5.50	64	197	$5.70	24	312	$5.30
64	188	5.60	54	191	5.35	48	200	5.50
60	210	5.55	113	195	5.55	95	219	5.50
65	208	5.65	67	207	5.80	61	202	5.50
63	184	5.65	111	202	5.45	209	307	5.50
184	198	5.65	74	208	5.50	88	189	5.60
81	210	5.40	52	248	5.50	86	184	5.60
73	187	5.65	65	209	5.50	95	168	5.70
61	200	5.35	117	195	5.70	70	193	5.65
59	199	5.65	107	274	5.50	186	187	5.55
74	194	5.55	78	274	5.50	59	169	5.50
58	203	5.50	53	202	5.45	125	267	5.50
43	208	5.45	57	192	5.45	58	203	5.50
41	200	5.40	73	194	5.00			

SHEEP—The sheep trade was quiet, with very little change in prices. There was a moderate inquiry at $3.50@4.25 for poor to common; at $4.50@4.75 for medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to choice. Received, 1,181.

SHAWLS, LACES, &c.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FINE LACES,

French Embroideries,

&c., &c.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,

1151 Broadway, N. Y.,

Have now ready their Spring importation of the above specialties, which they are offering at extremely low prices.

All our selections have been carefully made.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

And special inducements are offered as to quality and price.

All orders will receive careful supervision and prompt attention.

J. A. Connor & Co.,

1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th-sts.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

The Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve for three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th inst., and reopened for Transfers on the 8th day of April next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:05 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:40 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 163 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	†*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE NOSEGAY WAR.

Mr. Cady Paints the Distress and Suffering of His Family—A New Machine Found that Actually Gives no Offense—A Test to Take Place Next Week—Hope For the Suffering Noses.

Never, perhaps, since the wars of the Roses has so fragrant a passage of arms been witnessed as that which still drags its weary length along before Mr. Justice Farwell. In emulation of the spirit, if not of the magnificence of the United States in tipping the Geneva tribunal, it would become both sides of the Nosegay law-suit to join together at the close of hostilities and present the presiding Justice with a silver smelling-bottle or snuff-box, bearing on its sides richly-chased designs to commemorate the peculiar beauties of sight and smell that hang round bone factories, rendering shops, stock yards, slaughter-houses, and fertilizing companies. The idea is original, and if borrowed and carried out, one more interesting object characteristic of New World peculiarities will lend a charm to the Tiffany collection at the Vienna Exposition.

The greater part of the evidence produced at the trial yesterday was of an uninteresting character. One Peter Gohran gave testimony as to the number of houses in the vicinity of the company's works, with a view of showing the number of people more intimate with, and more acutely suffering, its outbursts of odor.

Mr. Cady, the head man of Hyde Park, and the chief causer of the present action, testified in a most unequivocal manner anent the nature of the smell. He lives some 6½ miles from the factory, and is often troubled by the gases which escape from the Company's smoke-stacks. When the wind is in what the witness called the right (he probably meant *wrong*) direction, the smell strikes the inhabitants very disagreeably, and nausea very often ensues; but it is when there is no wind, or hardly any, that the worst is realized. Then, in the language of Mr. Cady, "it settles down like an angel of death," and if it don't bring death with it, the inhabitants almost wish it would. The smell is indescribable—artist, poet, and sculptor alike fail to do it justice. Several very decided "sniffs" last summer sent witness and his family into the house. Though never troubled in that way himself, Mr. C. has known people awakened in the middle of the night by the smell.

In answer to an inquiry witness states that he didn't know that at the Rendering Company's establishment there are at present lying about 100,000 dead hogs and the festering bodies of numerous other bygone quadrupeds, whose appearance must call to the mind of their owner the words of the Hymnal poet:

"What shall I render to my Lord?"

Altogether Mr. Cady considers that the propinquity of the Fertilizing Company is a blessing, which he hankers to dispense with.

The right bower in the defense was played in afternoon, in the shape of the evidence of a Mr. S. W. Alleton, a packer at Communipaw, and one of the largest operators in the United States. His evidence was brief and to the point. Understands the pork-packing business thoroughly, usually packing about half a million a year. Has personally examined the process carried on in his establishment at Communipaw, where the process of manufacturing fertilizer from fresh offal is carried on without in any degree causing offense to the neighborhood. The original treatment of offal was to take it fifteen miles out to sea, and there dump it, at a weekly cost of $100. At present the same offal is utilized in the raw material for making fertilizer, and a weekly profit of $400 is the result. The machine is simple, consisting of a large cylinder in which the offal is dried by means of steam applied outside; a shaft inside moving the mass. The vapor which arises is condensed and carried through pipes and emptied. Witness is going to have one working in Chicago by the end of next week. The cost of the first machine was $2,000, which is considerably above what the average price will be, and it is capable of turning out eight tons of dry material daily. He was in constant litigation before the introduction of the machine, but now such a thing is unheard of. He considers the machine a perfect success. One or two other witnesses followed, but their testimony paled at remembrance of that of the Communipaw man who slaughters half a million hogs annually, and has solved the problem of the inodorous manufacture of fertilizer.

The case will be continued to-day.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW JACKSON DAY.

The announcement in the evening papers of the death of Andrew J. Day, the much esteemed General Western Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, has caused pain to many of our readers. For the last fifteen years this gentleman has been in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company here and in Cincinnati. Previous to his connection with this road he was Captain of a first-class passenger canalboat on the Erie Canal, and has been before the public continually, in one responsible position or another, ever since. During a trip to California last fall, Mr. Day contracted a severe cold, which, settling on his chest, caused his death. The funeral will occur at 12:30 o'clock to-day from his residence, No. 256 West Washington street, and will be attended by a very large representation from the railroad fraternity in the city. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company have considerately placed a special train at the disposal of friends of the deceased, to leave the depot for Rosehill at 2 o'clock.

ANZI B. CONDIT.

Among the deaths of worthy men which we are required to chronicle, is that of Anzi B. Condit, who died on Sunday morning of pleuro-pneumonia. He was a graduate of Oberlin College, and was City Engineer of Indianapolis from 1850 to 1854. He published the first newspaper in the South at the close of the war, the Jackson County *News*. For the past few years he has lived in Chicago, and was the leader of the organization to pre-empt the 16,000 acres of land which constituted the bed of Beaver Lake and the Calumet swamp lands.

The First Advertisement.

An ingenious physician in Paris,—Renaudot by name,—more than two hundred years ago, began circulating a news-sheet for the amusement of his patients. From this newspapers grew, and some became advertising mediums for all classes of goods, including the Elmwood and Warwick collars.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, GREAT Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania Insurance claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe., Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

LOANS NEGOTIATED, SUMS OF ABOUT $1,000, 6 to 12 months on real estate, or real estate mortgages bought; also money to loan on collaterals. W. OTTAWAY, Room 15, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$600, TO-DAY, FOR ONE year. Apply at Room 2, 171 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 210 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND $5,000, upon first-class real estate; interest 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 40 and 41 Bryan Block, 160 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, 3 to 5 years, at 9 and 10 per cent. Short time paper bought. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $1,200 ON REAL estate security worth three times the amount. Address D, care J. S. HAIR, Room 26, Bryan Block.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE FIRST-CLASS real estate loans (not less than $1,000 each) on city or Cook County property. CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

$1,500. ANY PERSON WISHING TO LOAN this amount on first-class real estate security, can find a man to take it at 10 per cent interest per year for five years. Principals only may apply to JOHN C. WALLIS, Attorney, 79 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BUSINESS THAT WILL pay 100 per cent; only needs to be seen to be proved. Call at 14 North Halsted-st. J. L. MARSH.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-HALF INterest in a copper-distillery; capital required, $4,000 to $5,000. Address A 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH ABOUT $5,000 capital to join the Advertiser in a straight line of business, that will pay excellent; best of references given, and required. Address A 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN BUSINESS that will pay him $15,000 the first year; will pay to investigate. D. STONER & CO., 125 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS THAN $10,000, to take the financial management of an established manufacturing business, in which the sales have outgrown the capital. Goods staple, profits large. Best of references given. Address H 37, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCKS—200x140 FEET, CORNER MAIN Branch and North Dearborn-st. Will be leased for a term of years. This lot has been occupied for a number of years by the Western Transportation Company, and is all docked and ready for use. Also, 150 feet on South Branch, just north of Twenty-second-st., corner of Todd, well adapted for a coal, stone, or lumber-dock. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 1½-STORY HOUSE ON Davis-st. and 24-foot lot, nearly new, 8 rooms, water, all complete, for $2,750; terms, $400 cash, $1,200 five years' time, balance $50 per month.

Also, good wide 4-room cottage, with 25 feet front by 124, bay window, on Davis-st., near Fulton, for $2,650; terms, about $300 cash, $300 one year, balance five years.

One lot, 25x125, Ogden-av., south of Twelfth-st.; price $1,000; avenue 150 feet wide; very cheap.

West Lake-st., corner Valentine, two blocks west of Western-av., 78½ feet on Lake-st.; this is a splendid chance for a builder, being enough for block of stores, just outside fire limits, which would pay a large rental; incumbrance of $2,500, running five years.

A fine residence on Fulton-st., between Oakley and Western-av., 1½ stories and basement; gas-pipes and water on both floors; lot 25x140; shade trees, and first-class neighborhood; price, $4,200; easy terms.

Also, in same block, 50x140, first-class house, and all improvements, built last fall for own use; price, $7,500, half cash.

Lot on Southwestern-av., near Harrison-st.

House and lot on Walnut-st., near Oakley, 11 rooms, 1½ stories and basement; price, $4,500.

All of the above are good, well-built houses, not shanties; titles perfect. Apply, between 10 and 5 o'clock, at Room 22, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts., Market-st. entrance. M. HALL.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS-ST., 90 FEET, NEAR MARket-st.

State-st., 33 feet near Erie-st.

Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st., 97x160 feet.

Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., 66x130.

Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., 150x140.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 150x160.

Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 50x180.

Adams-st., near Western-av., two-story frame house, with lot, 50x125.

Park-av., near Leavitt-st., stone front house, modern improvements.

Jackson-st., near Western-av., two-story frame house, lot 50 or 100x125 feet.

Adams-st., near Aberdeen, 2 two-story and basement houses, lot 50x100.

Lake-st., near Halsted, 74x125 feet, with buildings, well rented.

Washington-st., near Hoyne, 30x125.

Wilcox-st., near California-av., two lots.

J. MATTESON or E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1, 2, OR 3 LOTS ON WEBSTER-AV., south front, one block from cars, 1½ from Lincoln Park; $100 per foot, on easy terms.

Lots on Wrightwood-av., $1,000 each.

Two lots, corner of Sheffield-av. and Noble-st., for $1,800.

Two lots on Lincoln-av., $3,500.

One lot on West Jackson-st., $1,200.

One lot on Sampson-st., $900.

100 feet on State-st., near Englewood, $20 per foot, one-third cash.

200 feet on State-st., $12 per foot.

Lot on Holt-st., near Division, $1,000.

Two lots on Sheridan-av., near Douglas Park, $725 each.

Two lots outside of fire limits, on North Side, for $3,000; one-fourth cash, balance time. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, ON FLOURNOY-ST., NINE rooms, 50-foot lot; $3,600; $1,000 cash; balance on time; house of 9 rooms, with 50-foot lot; $4,000; one-fourth cash.

House on Fulton-st., 6 rooms, pantry, closets, &c.; lot and barn; all for $2,300; 50 feet on Park-av., with house of 7 rooms; $8,000; $3,000 cash; balance on time.

Cottage and lot, with barn, in Hyde Park, $3,500.

Cottage and lot at Hyde Park, $3,000.

Story and half house 5 rooms, with lot on Fulton-st., near Western-av., $2,600; $1,000 cash.

Cottage of 4 rooms on Arnold-st., with lot, $1,900.

E. EUGENE CADWELL & Co., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SANDSTONE FRONT on South Side, near University; two stories and basement, 12 rooms, laundry, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; two stories finished in hard wood; now being refitted throughout. Will sell with or without furniture on very easy terms, or will take part in building material. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling houses; mansard roofs, on Prairie-av. Lots 24x180 and 24x180. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 50 FEET FRONT ON MICHIGAN-av. near Thirty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK HOUSES (NEW), ON North Side, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $8,000 each, on easy terms.

One brick house, octagon front, two stories, basement, and large attic, $9,000; terms easy. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS AT CENTRAL Park, cheap and on long time. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, BEAUTIFULLY WOODED with large evergreens, near Drexel Boulevard entrance to South Park. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Andrew's Building.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, barn and lot, No. 16 Aberdeen-st., lot 124 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; house in good repair, with modern improvements. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 11a North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, AND LOT 30 feet, on Oakley-av., near Fulton; $5,000.

Cottage, with 50 feet, on Fourth-st., near Oakley; $2,700.

House, 11 rooms, and barn, with 50 feet, on Bryant-av., near Vincennes; $11,000.

S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THIS city, 25x125 on Warren-av., just west of Western-av. Want an offer to-morrow. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, lots on Jefferson-st., near DeKoven. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 178 DEARborn-st.—House and lot, 179 Walnut-st.

House and lot, Colfax-av. and Thirty-second-st.

50x150, Langley-av. and Forty-second-st.

House and lease, 281 Third-av.

House and lot, West Adams-st. All bargains.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN. WHY PAY RENT when you can buy a good lot on highest ground, just outside of the fire limits, and inside of the old city limits, for from $400 to $500, for small payment down and two years' time? Our title is perfect; you get an abstract and warrantee deed when you make the first payment. A. G. STOREY & SON, 146 South Clark-st., southeast corner Madison and Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 43 North May-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements, with or without furniture; ground lease runs to 1881, but can be had for twenty years. Owner will give a decided bargain. Apply to H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT 10-room houses (modern), Stanton-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., and Bowen-av., $6,000 and $7,000, on 4 and 5 years' time; 4 lots, Burnside and Thirty-eighth-sts.; 100 feet corner Harrison and Robey-sts. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT TWO-STORY AND basement dwelling-house on Indiana-av., near Park Row; gas-fixtures, furnace, carpets, &c. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A 99 YEARS' LEASE ON A LOT RUNning from Lake-st. to South Water-st., two fronts; exempt from taxation for all time. D. HAVERTY, Room 61, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—PRAIRIE, MICHIGAN, and Wabash-avs., $15,000, $18,000, $25,000; only $2,000 down; bargains; 5 years' time. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 CHOICE RESIDENCES CONVENIent to depot, at Oak Park. C. P. PEASE.

FOR SALE—230x125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON CALumet-av., near Douglas-place. Make an offer, as this must be sold; will sell half. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 35 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences on Michigan-av. between Fourteenth and Twentieth-sts., 40x180 feet on Indiana-av., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.; this is a choice residence lot in a first-class neighborhood, and will be sold very cheap. E. R. HORD & CO., 89 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR Fifty-ninth-st. $800 per lot, ¼ cash, balance on time to suit. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FIRST-class three-story and basement, No. 4 Park Row. Building in good order, with kitchen range, heated by steam, and lot 25x150 feet, with brick barn. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 BY 100 ON ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR the lake, on easy terms, or will trade for desirable acre property. HAIR & CO., Room 26 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN SOUTH DIVISION AND in Hyde Park. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON VINCENNES-AV., BEtween South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av. Other desirable acre property for sale by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON SOUTH Park Boulevard, Calumet-av., Forty-fourth-st., Vincennes-av., Egandale, and other parts of Hyde Park. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—197 FEET ON SOUTH PARK BOULEvard, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.

143 feet south front on Forty-fourth-st., near South Park Boulevard. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON SOUTH MORGAN, Aberdeen, Carpenter, and May-sts., north of Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, and ¾ mile from Dexter Park, at $350 to $500, on monthly payments; houses erected thereon to suit purchasers; parties looking for cheap homes, without going outside, are invited to call at our office and go and see our property before purchasing elsewhere; it costs nothing, and we are confident we can suit you. NICHOLS & EITCH, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN 100x175 FEET on Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front. Want offers to-morrow; must be sold. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON HUBBARD-st., near Hoyne; 7 rooms, price only $2,000; $600 cash. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, 1026 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; has all modern improvements; lot 200 feet deep by 25. Apply to FRED. W. PECK, No. 8, Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT ON Polk-st., close to street cars, only $2,000, easy terms. CYRUS SHINN & CO., 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., marble-front-house, 14 rooms, good barn. A. C. ODELL, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES N. E. ¼ SEC. 26, 40, 13.

20 acres n. w. ¼ Sec. 25, 40, 13.

10 acres n. w. ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13.

All this property on or near Humboldt Park Boulevard, and very desirable for subdividing, can be sold very low on easy terms; good houses to sell on all the avenues on the South Side. PHILPOT & HONORE, 137 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$4,000—80-ACRE FARM, AT DOWNer's Grove, well improved, high and dry, on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 21 miles from Chicago.

$3,000—8-acre farm, 14 miles from Chicago, 3 blocks from depot, and fronting on Milwaukee plank-road; good house and well improved. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a farm of 120 acres of prime prairie land in Boone County, Iowa. Address GEO. F. FARRAR, 298 South Dearborn-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS governess in a young family; can teach all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing, and would make the children's clothes; best references given and expected. N 10, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also, physical examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st. Fee $1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCES FROM $5,000 to $25,000. Building sites from $300 to $1,500 per acre. Lake Forest is the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs; laid out by a landscape gardener in the style of a park, with seminary, academy, and public schools of a high grade; 20 miles of beautiful drives, elegant private residences, first-class hotels; offers unusual inducements to those seeking suburban homes.

AUSTIN—Lots near depot; will build houses to order and sell on terms to suit, or will sell lots without cash payment to those will build. Austin is rapidly improving. Have some of the most desirable property there.

ENGLEWOOD—Residence on Michigan-av., near Sixty-first-st. Vacant lots on Sixty-second-st., near Wallace.

EVANSTON—Residence near depot, lot 50x190, and vacant lots pleasantly located.

LAKE VIEW—On Dummy Road, lot 140x225. 10 acres in Section 17, 40, 14.

Farms and lands in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, for sale and exchange for city property.

E. L. CANFIELD or J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HALF-ACRE LOTS, Washington Heights, $500; $25 cash; $8 per month, interest 6 per cent. Carpenter-work wanted as payment. C. W. DEAN, 128 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE ARCHER ROAD, south of the Brighton House, at a bargain, on the best kind of terms. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL blocks or lots, and choice house and lot for sale or exchange at reasonable prices. Considering improvement and location, Norwood property is cheaper than in any other suburb. Blocks will be sold to retailers so that 100 to 200 per cent can be realized in 90 days.

Ravenswood—One block and several hundred feet for sale at great bargains.

S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,500, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR THE CROSSING and depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Pacific Railroads, at the low price of $1,500 per acre. Also 60 acres in N. W. 5, 37, 13, at $150 per acre, and 80 acres near the Wentworth farm at $200 per acre. WM. PRICE, Room 5, No. 128 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS IN SOUTH Evanston. C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Co., 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, one or two blocks at Norwood Park, near depot. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE THAT HAS NO EQUAL in build, style, or finish in Hyde Park; large lot; good location; nice grove; one block from street cars. Apply to the owner, fourth house south of Forty-fifth-st., on Evans-av., near Cottage Grove. FRANK BENNETT.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—SPECIAL INDUCEments; lots 33 feet front by 150 deep, 5 blocks from North Evanston depot, 3 from the church, 2 from the railroad, and within 1 block of seven good houses; $250 each; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or $10 monthly payments. Come and see them. ROBERT COMMONS, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME, complete in all its appointments; price $10,500. Lot, 150x250. Easy terms. Houses and lots in Norwood Park, from $3,700 to $5,000. Terms easy. 250x163 in Irving Park at a bargain. GEORGE SUMMERS, 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—50 FEET, 150 feet from dummy depot, on Prospect-av. Much below value if taken at once. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—5 LOTS IN Lawndale. Apply to owner at office J. S. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—COMFORTABLE house with barn and lot 66x150, east front, near hotel and lake; gas and good water, and near depot. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE HOUSE WITH AMPLE grounds, at Oakland, near lake and depot; good-sized barn attached; cellar, green-house, gas and water. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD (THE "original plat"). Do not buy in Additions "at South Englewood." Easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4, Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ADJOINING Lombard West, 45 minutes' distant from Chicago, a 60 acre tract in fifteen shares for sale for $100 cash down, balance in 3 and 6 years, with 8 per cent interest. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $15,000; also choice building lots, and acre property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 129 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, near depot and all the improvements being made there. For the amount required, a splendid investment. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—100 FEET OF LAKE Shore property, with house and furniture. Nearest house to Kenwood Station. Possession on or before May 1. For sale by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 18 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. G. R. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS, 2 BLOCKS FROM THE Transit House, fronting on Union, Sherman, and Wallace-sts. Terms to suit purchasers. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET, CORNER LOT, AT MAplewood, two blocks from depot. I want an offer; bound to sell. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CALL; HOUSE AND lot, 6 or 7 rooms, south of Lake-st., east of Leavitt, north of Van Buren; worth $3,500 to $5,000. CYRUS SHINN & CO., 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, south of Madison-st., worth from $5,000 to $6,000; will pay $300 cash; balance, $100 per month. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

WANTED—I HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER FOR A house worth $6,000, on Park-av., Washington-st., or Warren-av. Give your bottom figure at once, and address CHAS. CRAWFORD, 162 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, 8 TO 12 rooms, in good locality; will pay $1,000 cash, $1,000 or more in building material; must be a bargain. Address A. HEILE, 209 Wabash-av.

WANTED—40 TO 100 ACRES, CHEAP FOR CASH, not to exceed 10 miles from Chicago. Address G. BROWN, 330 South Clark-st. (Dr. J. Kean's office).

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS; also lots on West Harrison and West Van Buren-sts., for immediate sale. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN UNIMPROVED property; $2,000 cash. Address A 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR READY CUSTOMERS, HOUSES and lots, and good residence lots on North, West and South Sides. Property left entirely with us will receive extra attention. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, with first-class board, suitable for two gentlemen.

15 SOUTH UNION-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms; first-class board, $5 per week; day board, $4.

24 BISHOP COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM Madison-st.—Large front alcove; also 1 large room finely furnished, with first-class board; good table; desirable location.

43 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NEWLY FURnished boarding-house; also furnished and unfurnished rooms. Terms reasonable.

99 CENTRE-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with bed-room off, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board, in a small private family. References exchanged.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also, single room.

260½ WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, VArious sizes and prices; modern improvements; respectable, quiet, moral.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER PAULINA—Elegantly furnished rooms and one unfurnished, with board; rooms contain hot and cold water, grates, registers, gas, closets, and adjoin bath-room; accommodations No. 1.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sundays.

235 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50. DINner at 6 p. m.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE), NEAR Twenty-ninth-st.—A nice, cheerful family hotel. Excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Large front room for gentleman and wife, $14.

506 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent with board for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A STEADY YOUNG MAN WANTS BOARD in a private family; will pay $5 a week; 10 or 15 minutes walk from Halsted and Lake, West Side. Address Y 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF ROOMS AND ONE SINGLE room, with board, on West Side, for party of four. Address W 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN, GOOD LOcation. Address, stating terms, Q 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND BOARD FOR a gentleman, wife, and single lady, on the West Side, east of Aberdeen-st. Address, stating terms, A L, care Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., wholesale department. References furnished if required.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM, OR SUITE, for young couple, on West Side, east of Park, between Randolph and Jackson-sts.; will be permanent. Address, with lowest terms, Q 73, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $25. 328 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 328 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—PARLOR SET, CARPETS, AND BEDroom furniture, very cheap, at 1294 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS—SOFAS, MARble-top tables, mirrors, bookcases, desks, carpets, chairs, kitchen and chamber furniture; 14 rooms; will sell cheap to insure its sale at once. Call and see. 42 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR HOUSEkeeping, suitable for small family; house rent reasonable; good neighborhood. No brokers need apply. Call at 734 Fulton-st., between 11 a. m. and 9 p. m.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., FOR cash; entire household stocks bought to any amount; prompt attention to letters or calls. I.J., 177 Twenty-second-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A 1 RESTAURANT, OYSTER, AND ICE CREAM parlors, South Side, doing a No. 1 business. Rooms overhead for family and boarders and cheap rent. Small capital required. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A RARE CHANCE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS cutter with large city acquaintance can have an interest in a new merchant tailoring establishment on very advantageous terms. References must be unquestionable. Address H 80, Tribune office.

A GOOD PAYING DRY GOODS BUSINESS, WELL located near the great manufacturing district of the city, and on a leading thoroughfare, for sale. Sales the past year over $60,000. Sufficient reasons for selling, and particulars given to parties addressing DRY GOODS, care Carrier No. 89.

A PARTY WITH $500 TO TAKE HALF-INTEREST, active or silent, in establishing a first-class sample and club rooms; or will pay good interest on a loan. Have part fixtures, good house, locality, and cheap lease. Address A 24, Tribune office.

DINING ROOM 179½ WEST LAKE-ST., ALL fitted up and doing good business. Will be sold for $175 if taken within 3 days.

FINE BUSINESS CHANCE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTaurant and confectionery store in the thriving city of Elgin for sale. Doing a good business; location best in the city. Address J U D, Box 112, Elgin, Ills.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate or merchandise, the right of the Western States in whole or in part, of a valuable patent now being successfully manufactured at the East, has been in successful operation for ten years. For a man wanting business this is an opportunity seldom offered. Model and full particulars by addressing Z 38, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; BEST LOCALITY on North Side, for $1,100, worth $1,700; must be sold. S. MATHISON, 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

IN ORDER THAT I MAY DEVOTE MORE TIME TO banking, I offer for sale or rent my store room, 25x80, 2 stories high, dwelling adjoining; splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large cash and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town, surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State, and to a live man who means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST retail hardware and house-furnishing stores in the city for sale; capital required, $5,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address ST. JOHN, 150 LaSalle.

RESTAURANT AND 14 SLEEPING ROOMS, ALL furnished, doing a good paying business, for sale at a great sacrifice. Call this a. m. at No. 955 State-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—STEAM SAWmill for sale, with 1,000,000 feet dry lumber; capacity of mill 30,000 feet per day, situated at Lansing, Iowa, 30 miles above Praire du Chien; splendid market for lumber; will be sold with or without lumber; possession given immediately; or one partner will remain, and take a partner for one-half interest. Apply to HEMENWAY, WOOD & CO., Lansing, Iowa.

SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP; GOOD REASONS given for selling. Call at 110 West Madison-st., after 1 o'clock p. m.

THE BAY STATE MARKET FOR SALE FOR three days; the best fruit and vegetable stand on the West Side. 341 West Lake-st., corner May.

$100 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a candy, tobacco, and news store, living room back. Rent, $20. 193 West Harrison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday, of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, and a car-load of mules and horses; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. O. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

ARE SELLING FROM TWENTY TO THIRTY horses a day, and can make room this morning at 9 o'clock for 40 head. Plenty of buyers for parties who mean business, at 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A GOOD, BIG CART HORSE, 1,300 POUNDS, AND a nice pony, for sale cheap. 747 West Madison-st.

CAN SELL A NUMBER OF RATTLING TROTTERS, who have them at their real value. Also one pacer that can do his mile in about 25; at 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, A GOOD variety now arriving, at 352, 355, and 357 West Randolph-st., rooms formerly occupied by "Strong Furniture Company." G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—SMALL TROTTING MARE, TIME 2:38, 6 years old; also harness and fine light top buggy. Will sell cheap. Call at 42 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HAMBLETONIAN HORSE, 6 YEARS old, perfect in every respect; trots in 2:35. Will sell for half what he is worth if taken at once. Call at 42 East Harrison-st.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR, & CHENEY, 325 STATE-ST., can fit you out with any style of an open or top buggy at a lower figure than any house in the West. Factory corner Sedgwick and Division-sts., North Side.

FOR SALE—CAR-LOAD HORSES JUST FROM THE country. All kinds good work-horses from $40 to $100; some nice drivers. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OPEN BUGGY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE harness, robe, etc.; also, good driving-horse and large work-horse. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also, one second-hand buggy, at 283 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW PATENT WHEELER buggy; also, new express, with harness; also, grocery wagon, with top. L. LINN, 829 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A 1 BUSINESS HORSE, BUGGY AND harness at a bargain. Apply to H. NEWTON & CO., Livery, between Washington and Randolph-sts., near Franklin.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—SQUARE BOX buggy, shifting top, patent wheels, pole, and shaft; also single set of harness, all nearly new. Apply at 209 Superior-st., near Clark.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF GOOD WORK horses, just arrived from the country, at the Wheeling House Stable, 84 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, TOP AND OPEN BUGgies. A good assortment at our new ware-rooms, Nos. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR real estate, my carriage-team, harness, and carriage; they are young, sound, kind, and stylish. Call and see them at 1294 Prairie-av., or address H. A. B., 1246 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON, NEARly new, cheap; price $130. N. GOOLD & SON, 13 Cottage-Grove-av.

OMNIBUSES FOR SALE—THE WEST MADISON-st. line of omnibuses for sale, one or the whole, cheap for cash. They are in good order, light, and suitable for the use of country hotels. Also 40 good work horses. Address or apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, Room 1, 177 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SOUND, GENTLE HORSE FOR buggy; must be a good stepper, and broke to city use. Call at, or address J. H., 1133 Indiana-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSTRACTS COPIED WITH NEATNESS AND dispatch, at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, Kent's Building.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

COLORADO—PARTIES WISHING TO GO TO COLorado on very favorable terms are invited to call on Dr. HAWKES between 9 and 11 a. m., and 1 and 3 p. m., at 127 Clark-st.

COLONY—ALL WHO WANT FREE HOMES, COME and see us. We go this month to Southern Dakota. No irrigation. Best inducement, climate, soil, etc., ever offered to settlers. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 157 Fifth-av., No. 10.

LADIES, TAKE MRS. DR. BROWN'S TURKISH or thermal baths at 256 Michigan-av.

P. C. OLSEN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 51 South Franklin-st. Job work taken and promptly attended to. Please give me a trial.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT ROOM 25, Boon Block, after 2 o'clock p. m., April 1, 1873, for material, work, and labor required in the construction of brick dwelling. A. LYON.

STONER'S INVENTOR'S BUREAU. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 125 Clark-st. Office, 72, 73, 74. Patents bought and sold.

TO WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS—I CAN control a first-class cash trade in cigars in Northern Minnesota; Chicago references given. Address ADVERTISER, Northern Pacific Junction, Minnesota.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books and libraries in every language. Call or address BALDWIN'S Original Cheap Book Store, headquarters now at 199 East Madison-st.

TO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS—A TRAVeler intending to make a trip to San Francisco desires to represent some reliable firm on commission. Address P 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEW MILCH GOAT. WILL PAY a good price. Apply at 397 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A PERMANENT HOME IN A CHRIStian family, for a good boy, 10 years old, in the city, to go to school and do chores; will pay $6 per month and clothe him. Address, for five days, W 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONtractors, builders, foremen, etc, who wish to legitimately increase their income without interfering with their regular business. We can present inducements which will be satisfactory in every respect, both as regards business and remuneration. Send address and where and when may be seen to A 99, Tribune office.

LOST.

BROUGHT TO MY STABLE A BLACK HORSE, star in forehead, one hind foot white (right). Said to be a livery horse. A pair of painter's overalls and shoes were left in buggy. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

LOST—A BROWN HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, with a lump on right hind leg, and top-buggy, lining of top torn, box black, running gear red. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 148 Newberry-av. LOUIS FANTEUX.

LOST—ON EAST SIDE OF STATE-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington, plan of writing-desk; will the finder leave same at Tribune office or word where it can be had. C. A. H.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, BETWEEN Twenty-second-st. and Hooley's Opera House, a ladies' hunting-case gold watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to J. L. SMITH, 50 Michigan-av.

LOST—SILK UMBRELLA, CORNER WEST MADIson to Sixteenth-st. and Halsted. Returner will be satisfactorily rewarded at 23 West Madison-st., Room 3.

LOST—ON THE 30TH OF MARCH, A WATERproof cape, on Jefferson-st., between Madison and Carroll. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 57 Carroll-st.

MUSICAL.

A GOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE AT a bargain; handsome rosewood case, four round corners; it must be sold this week at some price. Call at 1294 or 1246 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND KNABE PIANO, IN perfect order, low for cash, at J. BAUER & CO.'S, 290 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makes, warranted perfect, on easy terms, at J. BAUER & CO.'S, 290 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW, UPRIGHT PIANO, standard make, at J. BAUER & CO.'S, 290 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND ORGANS, low for cash, at J. BAUER & CO.'S, 290 Wabash-av.

NOW I HAVE JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN waiting for,—a 7-octave piano, rosewood case, overstrung bass; been used just enough to take off the new look; for $200 cash; 251 Park-av.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE; RENTING A specialty; do not rent to go out of the city. WM. R. PROSSER, 216 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

337 West Monroe-st., near Aberdeen, 9 rooms, from May 1, 1873; $900 a year.

284 Park-av., $30 per month, from May 1, 1873.

1 rooms in brick building corner Carpenter and Randolph-sts., $25 per month; possession April 1.

71 Twenty-sixth-st.; 8 rooms, from May 1, 1873.

48 Ogden-av.; 9 rooms; $70 a month.

875 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., 10 rooms.

1113 Indiana-av.; 14 rooms.

231 Third-av.; 9 rooms.

347 West Washington-st., 8 rooms, $40 per month.

A large lot of houses for rent in all parts of the city.

W. H. SAMPSON & Co., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A FIRST-CLASS OCTAgon front residence on Superior-st., near the lake; 12 rooms, furnace, range, and all modern improvements. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE 3-STORY FRAME dwelling No. 297 Michigan-av.; rent, $1,500. Also, the 3-story marble front dwelling No. 10 Eldridge-court; rent, $1,800. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE 750 WABASH-AV., CONTAINing 10 rooms. Also 752 Wabash-av., 10 rooms. Apply to S. GREGSTEN, 758 Wabash-av., from 12 to 1:30.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1297 INDIANA-AV. APPLY TO C. T. TREGO, Room 15, 84 LaSalle-st., between 2 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., between Eighteenth-st. and Twentieth. Apply to WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, and pantry; very desirable; cheap rent; all in good order; possession at once. 175 Western-av.

TO RENT—3 BRICK HOUSES CORNER VAN BUren and Throop-st.; one April 1 furnished, and two May 1. Inquire at 120 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, AT A moderate rent, to a responsible party, with small family; owner would retain two of the rooms; location, West Side, 10 minutes' walk from old Court-House. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, south of Twenty-second-st., on Indiana-av., to small family, who will board gentleman and wife, and second-table meals for boy. Address O 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling on Wabash-av., east front, No. 871, north of Twentieth-st.; stores, basements, and rooms in marble-front block on Wabash-av., just north of Twenty-second-st. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES, 534 and 536 Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., with all modern improvements. Inquire at the houses, or of E. B. LINCOLN, 927 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1029 WABASH-AV.—2-STORY FRAME house; lot 50 feet front; good barn. Long lease and reasonable terms to a responsible man.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT LOMBARD, 45 MINUTES DISTANT from city, desirable dwellings; possession immediately; also brick house on Honore-st. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM TO A GENtleman at No. 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping or lodging at 749 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST.; also 5, 8, 10, and 21, with store, only $100 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—WITH FURNITURE FOR sale, 408 South Morgan-st. A good chance for parties wishing to keep house. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 20X45, HEATED AND supplied with water-closets; $40 per month. Apply on the premises, 124 Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON THE FIRST floor, with water and closets. Apply at 528 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT—696 WABASH-AV., 16 ROOMS; 589 Wabash-av., 12 rooms; also two houses on Oakwood Boulevard, (Cottage Grove) $45 per month. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK WITH LOTS IN THE REAR on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 522 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 300 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and railroad business, and specially adapted for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 522 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED room. Apply at 134 Clark-st., northeast corner of Madison, 4th floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on first and second floors in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.; entrance 62 South Halsted-st. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED, ALSO AN UNFURnished, room in private family to gentlemen. 348 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICE, PLEASANT FURNISHED parlor at 154 West Washington-st., for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Terms $12.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW STAATS ZEITUNG building, northeast corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-av., an elegantly-fitted office, 35x40 feet, with vault, suitable for a bank, brokerage, or insurance business, at a low rent. Also, an office in the rear of the same, fronting on Fifth-av., suitable for a first-class real estate office. Also, rooms for attorneys or for any office business. Also, ample room for a light manufacturing business, or a weekly journal. Plans can be examined, or any particulars had, by applying to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 87 Third-av.; also two floors above with 16 rooms, with all conveniences for housekeeping. H. LOWY, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS OF NOS. 23 AND 25 South Canal-st., between Randolph and Washington, 20x80 and 20x80, separate or together, suitable for offices, jobbing, or light manufacturing; also, a part of third floor. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE FOR MANUFACTURING or storage, 40x80, 2-story and basement, Calhoun-place, rear of 184 and 186 East Washington-st. Apply 13, 15, and 17 Market-st.

TO RENT—STORE 290 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson-sts., 4-story and basement, 27x160. Will be rented very cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY WOODEN WAREhouse Nos. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., suitable for any manufacturing purpose; has a large yard and sheds, running back to the new St. Paul depot; access on both streets. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, NORTHwest corner of Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; five stories and basement; 40x100, with vaults and modern conveniences. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 168 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 78 and 80 State-st., between Randolph and Washington. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A BLACKSMITH-SHOP, NO. 38 BLUE Island-av. Inquire in the rear.

TO RENT—HALF OF A STORE ON SOUTH WATER-st. Address Q 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON EAST MADISON-ST., 200 AND 202, second floor, 45x80; elevator.

Also, store and basement, 45x182, at 211 and 213 East Monroe-st., near J. V. Farwell's steam elevator and wide alley.

Also, adjoining building, five stories and basement.

Apply at 207 and 209 East Monroe-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN, furnished room, with or without board, on South Side, east of State, between Twelfth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; best of references given and required. Address W 21, Tribune office, for 6 days, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE SUITABLE FOR boarders, 10 to 15 rooms; will rent furnished or unfurnished. Address B, care Carrier 12.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE FOR A GENtleman and wife; must be in a good location and within 20 minutes of old Custom-House; rent from $30 to $50 per month; a good and permanent tenant can be secured. Address G 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE SEVERAL PARties who want house to rent on the West and South Sides. ROBERT COMMONS, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A SMALL, neat cottage east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-st.; family of three; party is a careful and responsible tenant, and can afford to pay from $40 to $50 per month, which will be paid two or three months in advance, if desired; prefer dealing with owners direct. Address, stating locality, price, etc., N 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD BARN SUITABLE for about 15 horses, on South Side, north of or about Twelfth-st. Address A, care TOWLE & ROPER.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A COTTAGE OF 6 or 7 rooms, on West Side, in a good neighborhood, convenient to horse-cars, and within two miles of State-st. and Madison. First-class references furnished, and prompt pay. Address, stating location, price, etc., W 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM; STATE price. Address V 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping for man and wife in an American family. Address V 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, from May 1, cottage of 6 or 7 rooms in a good neighborhood on West Side. Address W Q S, 70 South Canal-st., stating terms, location, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, BY A young married couple, a furnished cottage, not to exceed 6 rooms, or a suite of rooms suitable for housekeeping; best of reference given. Address, giving full particulars, H 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE CAN RENT ANY NUMber of houses between now and May 1. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agents, 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE WINDOW OF A STORE with about 12 feet room; business locality. Address H 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping in a family, near business part of the city. Address 171 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, or board in a private family, near Western-av. Address F 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping, near Madison and LaSalle-sts. Address, stating terms, etc., H 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, DESKS, WINDOW-shades, and carpets. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

FOR SALE—SPORTSMEN—TWO FINE BREECH-loading guns; centre fire, bore 10. SYSTEM GREENER, 458 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—REMARKABLY CHEAP—9X14 AND 10 x12 new glazed sash, for want of room. Inquire 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE TUFT'S SODA APPARatus, nearly new; two draught tubs, at RICHARDSON & FORSYTH'S, northwest corner Van Buren and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH PERFORATING MAchine for manufacturing patterns for stamping; also, one of the largest selections of patterns in the United States, and the receipts for making all colors of powders, and the good will of a large city and country trade. This business is suitable for lady or gentleman. For particulars inquire at 336 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD COUNTER HAND TO SERVE in a grocery store; must speak German and English. Apply to W. F. ION, 251 North-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN IN A HAT, CAP, and gent's furnishing goods business, who speaks German and English, and can bring good reference. Apply immediately 164 Blue Island-av., corner Taylor-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN TO ATtend store and one that can attend well to horses; must have references. Inquire 50 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESmen; apply at 535 West Lake-st., this morning.

Trades.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmers; steady work and good wages. STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—GOOD BENCH AND MACHINE hands for sash, doors, and blinds; good wages and steady work. RODWAY, SMITH & CO. Manufacturers, 52 to 70 Third-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—15 GOOD BRASS FINISHERS AND mathematical instrument makers to work on telegraph instruments. GEO. H. BLISS & CO., 41 Third-av., Chicago.

WANTED—2 GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS. APPLY to H. T. BALDWIN, corner West Lake and Seymour-sts.

WANTED—10 FINE HARNESS MAKERS AT 229 State-st. BOYNTON & NOYES.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, CORner State and Twenty-second-st., over market.

WANTED—2 GOOD TAILORS AT 122 WEST WASHington-st.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS, STRIPers, and finishers. Good wages and steady work, at 221 and 223 Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS bookbinder; one who understands blank work and finishing. J. F. FUNK & BRO., Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN BOILER-MAKERS, used to custom-work; good wages will be paid to first-class hands. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—CONFECTIONER THAT UNDERstands making fine counter and pan work for retail trade, and also the more common goods for wholesale. Must be strictly temperate and have good references. The right man can have steady and permanent work. Apply from 9 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 9 p. m. Monday at Room 6, Kuhn's Hotel, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT 1223 STATE-ST. A PLUMBER AND a boy who has worked two or three years at the business.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER AND SCROLL sawyer. Apply early to J. BULLARD, corner Indiana and Kingsbury-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED feeder for Gordon press. Also, smart, trusty errand boy. BRIGHTSIDE CO., 3 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS to take contracts at Highwood; ½ cash, other half real estate; none need apply but sober men of gentlemanly appearance, with clean collar. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 138 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR, 55 WEST LAKE-ST. DANIELS BROS.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN WHO HAS A knowledge of the wall paper and paint trade. Apply to J. B. SULLIVAN & BRO., 266 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A BARBER, WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, to take an interest and run a first-class shop in the country. Call at 853½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 70 BLUE ISLand-av. Steady employment.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONtractors, builders, foremen, &c., who wish to legitimately increase their income without interfering with their regular business; we can present inducements which will be satisfactory in every respect, both as regards business and remuneration. Send address and where and when may be seen to A 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NECKTIE CUTter. Address for five days. Q 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CITY or State, for our Embroidering and Fluting Machine. Address the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT THE AVENUE House, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., 2 good colored waiters.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE BOY, ABOUT 18 years old. Call at Room 1, third floor McVicker's Theatre Building, between 8 and 9½ o'clock.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSER, TO SELL TEA, coffee and spices; liberal commission allowed. Apply JAPANESE TEA STORE, 94 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, HOUSE painters, and other help. Also, some good business interests for sale. 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, AND willing to work, agents, clerks, teamsters, or laborers, to call at 92 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR CITY AND country. Those with $3 to $8 can clear $12 to $30 a week. Apply at Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS, wages $1 per day and board for the whole year round; fare advanced to men with baggage. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st., or No. 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE TO MAKE money; $2 profit on every dollar. Call immediately, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—TEN FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS. Free fare. Laborers and mechanics for Texas; 50 wood choppers. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN HAVING SMALL CAPITAL AND wishing to make money fast, call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced in the care of horses, and who can take care of trees and shrubbery; must be a German or Scandinavian. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, 522 Wabash-av. Call between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR COUNTRY AND 10 FOR city; big pay for live men. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4. Call early.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND willing to work at good wages to call at 92 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 159 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—A YOUTH 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD, AT WISE & WHITE'S, 115 Franklin-st., between Madison and Washington.

WANTED—A BARKEEPER, 127 SOUTH JEFFERson-st.; must come well recommended.

WANTED—25 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS; wages, $22 and $25 per month; free fare. Also, one man in in the city, at 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German preferred. 19 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A COOK, AND ALSO A LAUNDRESS, at the Washingtonian Home, 570 West Madison-st.; good wages will be paid for the right person.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, ONE WHO CAN cook, wash, and iron. Inquire at 180 Twenty-fifth-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE CARE of child. Call at 4 Sixteenth-st., from 3 to 4 p. m., on Tuesday, April 1.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR Norwegian girl, to do general housework. Apply at 495 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 143 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in private family. Call at 390 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, and do general housework. Small family. No children. Call at 729 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 1223 MICHIGAN-AV. GIRL 12 TO 15 years old to take care of children.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR COOKING AND WASHing, and a second girl for housework. Apply at 298 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST WAGES paid. 69 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER immediately; must bring references. Good wages to a competent girl; Swede or German. 1134 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NO. 1 CHAMBERMAID, AT 623 WEST Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply with reference at 176 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer in a small family. Apply at 44 South May-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework on South Side; Also cook for Evanston, wages $5 per week. MRS. THOMPSON, 1030 State-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES', 10 PECK-COURT, A pastry cook for country hotel, good wages; also, several capable girls for cooks in families in this city and at Riverside. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family and good wages. 743 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girls for second work; one must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—COLORED WOMAN, AS COOK, AT 290 West Lake-st., corner Carpenter. Also, two colored men to wait on table.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL COMPETENT TO DO general housework. German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 21 North Curtis-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GIRLS ACCUSTOMED to working in a bindery. Apply immediately at 107 Fifth-av., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO attending candy and confectionery store; must thoroughly understand the business, and speak German and English. Apply at 297 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, nonpartisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his contemporary statesmen and journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, royal octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FIVE FOR THE CITY, AND one for every town throughout the entire West. A. M. RICHARDSON, 178½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODS THAT PAY either sex $10 to $50 per week. Samples to country free. Call at Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY FOR Universal Thread Cutters; sell quick; 200 per cent profit. Samples sent for 25 cents. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST BUTTON-hole-cutter ever offered; also, the needle-threading-thimble, and other new articles. 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 5, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; best of references given. Address J J K, No. 71 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS AN assistant bookkeeper or salesman. Best of references given. Apply at 208 Fulton-st., corner Peoria.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man well acquainted with the English, French, German and Hollandish languages. Best of reference given. Address JACQUES PRINS, 718 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, as salesman in some wholesale house. Well acquainted with the retail grocery business. G 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED wholesale hardware salesman desires an engagement. Can give unqualified references. Address V 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN POSTed in the English, German, and Scandinavian languages. Will give good references. Address P 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by a sober young man from the country not afraid of work. Address W J B, 122 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK, ASsistant bookkeeper, or shipping clerk, by a young man who can give the best of city references. Address G 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business as bookkeeper, etc., for several years. Speaks German and English, and can give No. 1 city reference. Address G 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 21 DEsires a situation as bill-clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Can give good city references as to character. Have no objections to leaving the city. Address H 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER. APply at 130 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS DRY GOODS CLERKS by two Scotchmen, with good experience; would not object to go South or West. Address SCOTSMAN, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man as draughtsman. Address P 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter, in a first-class establishment, city preferred; good references. Address, stating salary, N H S, 213 North Clark-st., care of Lundberg & Larson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BAKER IN cracker shop. W 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED workman, as general blacksmith. Apply at 115 South Green-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener and coachman. Good references. Apply at 140 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can give references if required. Address G 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A first-class man. Apply to R. ROBSON, Gordon-st., Union Stock Yards.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A SINgle man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give good city reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address V 18, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man of experience, as porter or salesman in a wholesale grocery or produce commission store; best of references can be given. Address C. WERNICKE, 856 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A Dane, as porter in a wholesale house. References given if required. Address V 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, who is perfectly willing to make himself useful around the house; can milk, and give good reference. Address to-day 116 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small private family, to do general housework or second work. Apply at 170 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Best of references given. Apply for one week, corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS (German) in a private family; one to do kitchen work, the other second work. Can be seen at 169 Nineteenth-st., corner Burnside.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework or second; West Side preferred. Call at 397 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do washing and ironing in a private family. Apply at 124 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work in a private family. Call at 136 West Taylor-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook and do general housework in a small and respectable family. Satisfactory reference given. Apply 226 May-st., near Twelfth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH LADY, willing to do housework in an American family, where she can have a pleasant home and a chance to learn the language. Apply, for two days, at 81 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to take care of a baby and to assist in light work in a first-class family. Good reference if required. Call at 111 North Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN widow, in good American family without many children, to do general housework. Best of references. Apply at 210 South Wells-st., Room 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, sisters, one to do general housework in private family or second-work. Inquire at 191 Fulton-st., near Green.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, by a respectable woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Apply 19 Spruce-st., off Loomis between Plum and Polk.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Call at 73 Ashland-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GERMAN girls in one family; references, 3 years. Also, girls of every nationality, both for city and country. Ladies will remember that we have two offices at No. 5 West Madison-st., Room 5, or branch office, 138 West Monroe-st. Star Employment office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Best of reference. Apply at 216 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERvant, for general housework in a small family, to cook, wash and iron. Wages $4 per week. West Side preferred. Address H 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS laundress or second cook. Good references required. Apply at 1000 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, diningroom and general housework girls, for lake, city, and country. Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st., corner Union.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 119 Sebor-st., between Clinton and Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL BY A Protestant German. Address N 4, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman as nurse or housekeeper. References given. Address L, 54 Twenty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person under middle age, as housekeeper in a widower's family; can do light work and sewing; no objection to children; has 4 years' experience. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY AGED 30 requires an engagement as resident or daily governess to young children. Would not object to take charge of their wardrobe; Protestant. Address P 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHer woman to go out by the day. Apply at 284 Third-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—SIX HOUSES, $4,500, $5,000, $7,500, $8,000, $14,000, $15,000.

Nine farms; prices, $2,500 to $62,000.

8,640 acres of choice Iowa lands.

13 acres, covered with fruit, and a good residence in Los Angeles, Cal.; $12,000.

One $7,000 residence in Geneva, very nice, to exchange for a farm.

Kansas land, improved and unimproved.

Three good flouring mills, all in order.

M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 40 ACRES, GOOD house and improvements, perfect title, worth $4,500; situated 5 miles south of Grand Haven, on Lake Shore, with fine view; good fruit location, 2,000 young trees. Will give good trade for Chicago property of about same value. Address the owner, box 27, Grand Haven, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LARGE LOTS, 44x208 FEET each, in Toledo, Ohio, valued at $1,600, for a lot on the West Side outside the fire limits; or will give the same and $500 cash as part payment on a desirable cottage and lot on the West Side. Call or address 213 South Halsted-st., Singer office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY for acre property near city; also, city property to exchange for a good Illinois farm. PHILPOT & HONORE, 137 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots at reasonable prices. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3 ACRES AT MORGAN PARK, Washington Heights, with sidewalks and streets, for city property.

320 acres, the best Illinois farming lands, for city or suburban property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, La Salle-st., cor. Madison.

$2,100 CASH AND GOOD HOUSE AND LOT in Bloomington, Ill., worth $3,000, to exchange for good Chicago property. Address A 19, Tribune office.

$2,200 CASH AND 160 ACRES OF IOWA land to exchange for good Chicago property. Address F 78, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LITTLE CAT—CEASE MEWING. Mourn not for us, my pussy dear, we are not weak, but sleeping here. ELIZA.

PERSONAL—IF MISS COLLANS (D. M. B. GOODrich) formerly of Marshalltown, Iowa, will send her address to G, 156 LaSalle-st., she can see an old friend.

PERSONAL—G. W. COWDRY, WHO ANSWERED phaeton advertisement, please inform L 7 where he may be seen.

PERSONAL—IF CHARLES BALCOMB WILL send his address, or where he can be seen, he will greatly oblige one in distress. Address P 74, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TO 100—I DID NOT THINK YOU would deceive me in this way. 50.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF MATERIALS SUITABLE for contractors' use. One locomotive boiler, with stationary engine, 12x18, with fly-wheel, pulleys, belts, centrifugal pumps, with fixtures complete; one portable engine and boiler, 8x12, with wagon and fixtures attached; one portable hoisting engine, double cylinder, 6x8; twenty dump-cars; fifteen to twenty tons 12-pound T rail; power derricks, with guys and attachments complete; drills, picks, bars, etc., all nearly new, and in good order. Apply to HAYDEN, CARKIN & CO., No. 4 South Clark-st., Chicago.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Spirit of Those Engaged in It.

Letters Received by the Secretary of the Farmers' State Association.

Address of Colonel Fred. Hecker to the Citizens of Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE has been reporting liberally the meetings of the farmers that have been held in the different parts of the State for some time past. The speeches and resolutions of these gatherings show intense feeling aroused among agriculturists by the oppressions under which they suffer. Farmers, as a class, are not given to letter-writing, but they have

RECENTLY BEEN STIMULATED TO EFFORT

in this direction, as the following extracts will show. These are taken from a mass of correspondence received by the Secretary of the State Association. They show not only the feeling throughout the rural districts of Illinois, but the spread of the movement into adjoining States. The "Patrons of Husbandry" first gained prominence in Iowa. From Iowa the order extended its affiliations into Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Kansas. The number of granges in Iowa and Illinois are probably now about equal. In a former article it was estimated that there were in Illinois not less than 100,000 electors who were members of clubs and granges. In Iowa there are nearly half that number; while, in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas, there are doubtless as many more. The farmers of Michigan have already commenced the formation of clubs, and will soon compete with the other States in zeal and energy. The correspondence from which these extracts are made include letters from

NEARLY EVERY AGRICULTURAL STATE

in the Union. They will serve to illustrate the conditions of sentiment throughout the Northwest, although others equally pertinent might have been made.

FROM A FARMER IN PLEASANTON, KAN.,

come these words of sympathy with the cause:

I find that the drift of our grievances is about the same. All are working in harmony, although at some distance, and without a guiding star. This satisfies me that a great change will come, and that soon. Last Saturday we completed our organization. We called together about 400 sturdy men, who felt that their rights are trampled on, who are bound to find out what hurts, and to remove the cause. I never saw the farmers so completely aroused throughout the nation as at the present time. We hope to form a State organization this winter.

A "RABID" BLOOMINGTONIAN

writes like this, Feb. 28:

They call me too rabid, and I fear I am. We shall see. To me the farmers and workers of this county are not yet *half* advanced. They don't know what hurts them; they don't know themselves nor their owners, as I look upon it. But I hope I am greatly mistaken. If I am, I intend to be mistaken always for the better, and not for the worse.

One point I tried to make on their resolution against railroad passes, so that it should request Congressmen, editors, ministers of the Gospel, and all who might have complimentary railroad passes, to return them at once and forever, as the vilest bribes. But it was no go.

A COOK COUNTY FARMER

writes, Feb. 11:

As to Cook County, you well know that it is the hardest county in the State to do anything against the interest of the railroads; but, for all that, there are a few men in the county who are determined that the agricultural interest shall be protected and that no monopoly shall operate prejudicially to the farmer.

The following extracts are from a letter written by

DR. WM. HORTON, OF CENTRALIA:

We have just had a splendid convention under the most unfavorable circumstances. The large hall was filled to its utmost limits. We passed the best set of resolutions I have ever seen. We did not touch the last decision of the Supreme Court, as we did not seem to agree on its construction; and, as the Legislature was in session, we simply appealed to them for relief, and for the enactment of such constitutional laws as will accomplish the end desired. I think the decision is an arrant humbug and pettifogging quibble, discreditable to a fourth-rate lawyer. It does nothing really but involve us in endless litigation.

MR. D. W. DAME

writes from Lanark, under date of Feb. 14:

I hope you will not be disheartened by meeting with obstacles. We will go round them, over them, or through them all.

J. B. PORTERFIELD,

of Maple Grove, Champaign County, writes, under date of Feb. 24:

The thing is getting larger than I bargained for. The letters come in from all sides, begging me to come and help them. Macon County is thoroughly organized. I never saw people so thoroughly aroused. In one instance, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western train, the trainmen undertook to expel a man from the car who had tendered his lawful fare. The conductor called in the bullies, stopped the train, and commanded the man to go off, which he refused to do. When the conductor went to use force, the man drew his revolver and told the party very coolly that he would kill the first man that moved to lay hands on him. The conductor said that he was not prepared to die, started the train, and ended the troubl. I am satisfied that if the railroads do not do something the worst has not yet come.

THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMERS' ADVOCATE,

published at Jackson, Tenn., writes to the Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, offering the columns of his paper as a vehicle of communication with the agricultural public of the South, and promising his own active co-operation.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF FARMERS AND OTHERS.

LANARK, Ill., Jan. 20.—Congressional District No. 5 will hold its first meeting for organization, under the State Farmers' Association, at the City of Freeport, on Wednesday, Feb. 5. The camp-fires are being lighted in every town in the District. D. W. D.

GULL LAKE, Barry Co., Mich., Feb. 20.—It has become an absolute necessity that farmers should organize and concentrate their influence so as to make it felt, in their own defense. J. T.

MARCH 1.—I see that the daily press has taken up our cause, rendering it incalculable benefit in shaping public opinion in our favor among all classes. One thing is sure: No public man will dare oppose our just demands, without a full knowledge of the fact that he will need his political coffin before the people will need his public service again. We must be fully and thoroughly organized; pass resolutions in clubs, granges, and conventions, that we will support no man for office who is not opposed to all the great monopolies that are being run in opposition to the true interests of the masses. W. C.

FEB. 10.—We have called a Congressional District Convention, and called all Southern Illinois to meet with us, on the 26th of February. Our people are wrought up to a pitch of excitement on this subject heretofore unequaled. The action of the Governor met with such handling at our last meeting as would not have been very flattering to His Majesty had he been there.

FEB. 13.—I spent two weeks at Springfield. Had several interviews with the Governor. He thinks the Railroad law will be hard to carry out. I told him I thought not; if matters went on a short time as they were now going, the sovereigns would soon execute the laws in their own way.

RIVERTON, Ia.—I hope the good work will go forward until our tyrants, the railroads, are brought to terms. It is a disgrace to us that we, the agriculturists of the West, have thus far been lying supinely on our backs, and allowing the shackles of oppression to be placed upon us, till it has become well-nigh impossible to resist the power of the oppressor. The only hope of the country is in the immediate, united action of all interested in agricultural pursuits, in such a way as to bring all our influence to bear upon our State Legislatures,—an influence so great that they will not dare to resist it. I wish we could get the ball rolling in Iowa as it is in Illinois. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—If I am not greatly mistaken, the producers of the West will hear notes coming up from here on the assembling of the Forty-third Congress, which will make their hearts leap for joy, and which will demonstrate that this Government has the power and the will to protect every citizen from wrong and oppression, from any and every source; in a word, that the people rule the land, and will rule it in the interest of the people, and not of monopolies. J. McN.

JAN. 30.—I am afraid we did not manage well at Bloomington in regard to money matters. It takes cash to make the horse go. I am very anxious that we make this horse travel. *We shall go.* I admit that the railroads are imposing on us, but I must think that we are imposing upon ourselves as well. The railroads are faithfully looking after their own interests. The mechanic looks after his; so does the merchant, the manufacturer, the coal-miner, and so on to the end,—all except the farmer. He alone, sheep-like, allows the wolves to slaughter him. We have ignored the idea that we have interests that are mutual interests, that belong especially to the farming class, namely: the improvement of our farms, our stock, the kind of crops we should grow, the kind and amount of tools needed to perform the labor of the farm, &c., &c. We have stood too much upon our individuality; that is, everyone has attempted to run his own machine, thinking that, if he got on, all the rest must follow. *Not so.* We want to look after the interests of the community. Elevate the community, and you do much to build up yourself. I do not forget, too, the credit-system between the farmer and many other interests. This abominable institution serves both as bait and trap, by which we gudgeons are caught,—caught every day, all over the country. Nine out of every ten of the men between us and the manufacturer might be dispensed with advantageously to both us and them. G. W. M.

FROM A FARMER OF NORTHFIELD, MINN.

FEB. 8.—Three months ago, there were but two or three granges within a circuit of 15 miles. Now we have fifteen, with headquarters at Northville. Yet we are not over-partial to the system of granges. Only show me any system into which we can throw all our forces in united action, and we shall be able to shake off the power of our oppression. Assure your people that the farmers of Minnesota have an eye to your movements with regard to railroad aggressions, and will gladly join you in the effort to put down these giant monopolies; but this undertaking will require a thorough organization of all the farmers of the Northwest. E. S. DRAKE.

CALL, ACCOMPANIED BY A LETTER,

from R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y., who read a paper before the New York Board of Trade, from which copious extracts were published in *Harper's Monthly* of January last:

TROY, March 20.—Travel always follows freight; freight always seeks the cheapest rates. Merchants buy where they can buy the cheapest. These are self-evident truths. Our present railroad system is ruining our country. Iowa has to give four bushels of corn to get one to the Atlantic seaboard; Illinois has to give three. The almighty dollar, or Credit Mobilier stock, used in the halls of our State and National Legislatures, has passed laws giving the most valuable of our homestead lands into the hands of lawless railroad corporations, who, under the false and damnable plea of "developing the resources of the country," are robbing us of everything. Our State Legislatures are packed with railroad officials, who control legislation and shape it to benefit their own corporations. These corporations are forming combinations to monopolize freight charges and dictate to shippers, merchants, consumers, and producers, what they shall pay and submit to, right or wrong. In proof of which, the following quotation is but one of many, to-wit: "The road is determined to make it so terrible for the public to fight it, right or wrong, that they will stop it," thereby meaning that, no matter how just a man's claim is, they, the road, will buy judges, buy jury, and corrupt the whole system of justice to carry out their nefarious designs.

With a view of seeking a remedy for this state of affairs, I earnestly ask your aid, your influence with others, and your personal attendance at a meeting to be held in New York City as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, for the purpose of forming an association of shippers, merchants, consumers, and producers of the United States, for the purpose of mutual protection against railroad extortion, and devising means and remedies for the future. The West is rapidly organizing associations of producers, and the Hon. W. C. Flagg, President of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, writes me that they will join the East in any move having the same common end. Please interest all your friends, and let me have such a meeting as will result in good. United action and decisive work will win. R. H. FERGUSON.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1873.—Why cannot we combine your movement in Illinois with the action of the Congress at Indianapolis? If this could be done, we should have the most important and the most effective meeting ever held in this country. I am soliciting and obtaining the co-operation of the Granges. If we can unite our forces and concentrate everything to accomplish our similar purposes, we may show some of the practical effects of co-operation. I see the Railroad law is pronounced inoperative by your Supreme Court. Let us pull together, and educate public opinion in those matters. CHARLES W. GREEN.

J. H. YOUNG,

of Arcola Club, No. 3, Douglas County, says:

The good work goes bravely on. Our motto is, free trade and cheap transportation. To this end we are talking of the repeal of the Tariff laws and the building of national railways. Twice, in our club-meetings, we have built a double-track government road, from New York to St. Louis. They are public highways, to be used by the people. We allow any person or persons to put rolling stock on, by paying a reasonable toll sufficient to keep the road in repair, and in time, to pay for the building. National roads are what we need to break up existing monopolies.

ORRIN BARBER,

of Independence, Kan., Feb. 14, says:

The farmers are are organizing in this county, and you may hear from them soon.

SAMUEL SMUETT

writes from Muscatine, Ia., Feb. 14:

Surely we are a sore-oppressed people. Our best energies are being crushed out by such a system of oppression as none but a patient, Christian people would submit to; but there is a limit to even our forbearance. It is our duty to exhaust every legal and peaceful means in defense of our rights; but surely the railroads ought to consider that, in attempting to brave a whole people, they are making themselves so odious that there will soon be no safety for their property. You have reason to be proud of the position your State has taken in the great work of reform. The evils we complain of, with regard to railroad monopolies and aggression, are still trifling in comparison to the innumerable evils growing out of the same cause. What a humiliating spectacle we present to the monarchies of the Old World,—we, the model Republic of the age; we who claim to be the great luminary that should cast our refulgence over the benighted and downtrodden regions of the earth. Well might the words of our Savior apply in our case, when, driving the traffickers out of the Temple, he exclaimed: "My Father's house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." There is one point we must not neglect, and that is to bring such an influence to bear upon our Supreme Courts as will cause them to decide all questions according to the Constitution and laws, and not according to the decisions rendered in former times, when the cases were different in all their bearings from those of the present day.

FROM LANARK.

MARCH 10.—I was expecting to be defeated in the courts; too much money on the other side. But we shall succeed in the end. The people are moving in the right direction, but have not come up to the line of battle yet. They have not come to the point yet where they see the necessity of handing out supplies to support the soldiers who are in the field. We have the history of the anti-slavery pioneers, who struggled long years single-handed, but the day of their deliverance came at last. We must persevere,—must meet every embarrassment with firmness. Our Legislature moves slowly, and not very surely, for the interests of the farmers. We must look to the ballot-box for the future, and see who is to be served. The railroad companies are looking for the close of this session without any law to interfere with them, and the opening of spring to send the farmers into the field to produce another crop, which they hope to control as before. Some plan must be devised by which the line of battle shall not be broken till the roads come to terms. D. W. D.

Address of Col. Fred Hecker to the Germans of Chicago.

Aurora Turner Hall was filled to repletion last evening by our German fellow-citizens for the purpose of hearing Col. Frederick Hecker deliver the first part of his lecture on "Railroad Monopolies." The second part will be delivered at Burlington Hall this evening. Both the lectures are given under the auspices of the Chicago Turners.

The venerable speaker commenced by saying tha with the erection of railroads the business intercourse between nations had been entirely changed. By it the previous mode of transportation was put topsy-turvy. Production and trade, in fact all kinds of business were everlastingly joined together with the railroads alongside which ran the wire and the words running ahead of the engines with lightning speed. Railroads threw down the barriers that stood in the way of the intercourse of one nation with another. Railroads were the great equalizers of nations, changing their manners and modes of life. They created a more lively and nervous temperament among the people, before which even local prejudices and life long connections were sacrificed. Railroads had taken the place of the old public highways. Instead of a large number of opposition lines of transport,—wagons and stages,—a united monopoly of railroad was doing the business of the world, and trade was compelled to make use of this much faster conveyance, which was able to transport large masses at once. And just in this was the dangerous character of modern railway transport. At the time when railroads were first introduced only the bright side was taken into account, while the shady sides and the dangers were left out of view. Although the wear and tear on vehicles was much greater before the introduction of railroads, yet freight was transported at that time at 3 cents per ton per mile, much less than is charged by most of our railroads to-day.

Railroads were the greatest and most powerful monopoly on the face of the earth. They let the public feel their power in the fuel of their kitchens, the bread on their tables, the coverings of their bodies, the material for their houses, and all other articles that are used by the people. It was the most colossal and fearful power that ever existed. The trade of the many had to obey the orders of the few. The feudalism of the middle ages and the titled nobility were things of the past, but the feudalism of mobile property and of powerful and rich corporations was looming up,—corporations that had not the pride, honor and education of the former. No sooner had Stephenson, in 1830, put the first engine in motion than he observed the importance of the influence of that mode of transportation. He saw at once that only through a union of capital could railroads be built, and that alongside them all smaller and slower conveyances must cease. King Leopold, of Belgium, understood the importance of new invention as far back as 1834. Then he said "Whoever owns a railroad owns a monopoly which should only be in the hands of the State."

Of what immense benefit the true management of railroads would be to the prosperity of nations could best be seen by the state of affairs in this country. Year after year our railroad debt was assuming more gigantic proportions, and amounts to-day to over three milliards of dollars, more than the entire National debt, which necessarily is a colossal burden on the shoulders of the people—a turbulent sea of speculation and swindle. If railroads would be managed as they ought to be, it would have the following beneficial result to the people: In time the railroad debt would be cancelled, and the income of the roads after that time would be sufficient to make any kind of taxation superfluous. The income of the roads would not only be sufficient to meet all expenses of the State, but enough would be left for internal-improvements.

Col. Hecker made the prophecy that railroads would become the system of taxation of the future, in proof of which he cited many authorities. The time would come when the management of the roads must fall into the hands of the public,—of the States. There was a great clamor for this in England, Germany, France, and everywhere else. We had forcibly abolished slavery, and, before long, railroad monopoly would be the leading question of the hour, and it is to be hoped that we may cross the climax peaceably. He showed how excellently roads were managed by the Government of Belgium, and compared them with the management of our roads by our railroad nabobs, who were taking advantage of the liberties granted by our Constitution. He cited Mr. W. Galt, the great railroad reformer of England, who made the assertion that, when the public would perceive at what low prices freights could be transported, and what the corporations take from them, then it would take no prophet to foretell that the days of railroad monopoly in private hands were numbered.

When the coal-beds of England would be exhausted,—and that day was not far distant,—then her supremacy as the leading trading nation would fall into our hands. America had all the requisites to make us the first commercial nation in the world. Our iron-beds, coal-fields, copper-mines, etc., could not be excelled, nor even equaled; and besides, we had the largest warehouse of all the commodities of life of any nation in the world. America shall and must, in due time, take the place of England as the first commercial nation, for with us were all the elements to be found that make a great mercantile and trading people. England was complaining against her railroad monopolies, and yet it was only a small speck on the face of the earth, covering no more than 121,000 miles, a little more than Illinois and Iowa, and a half smaller than Texas. What a large field for corruption was open to railroad monopolies in this country, where it covers such a large field! In Missouri alone there existed more valuable minerals than in all France.

He then went on to show how a small number of capitalists, covered by the right of corporations, which was a privilege without any real responsibility, screw up the market price of the most important necessaries of life. The despotic and mighty hand of this powerful monopoly was continually upon the people. The mightier we allow railroad monopolies to become, the fiercer and more terrible will be the horrible battle between capital and labor, which could not be averted with paper shields,—unexecuted laws and ordinances hatched in miserable Legislatures. The wise man and the statesman could avert this society-destroying battle by inscribing upon his banners the motto, "No More Monopoly."

He then showed by figures that the forty millions of inhabitants of this country were paying for the construction and running of as many miles of railroad as all the European countries combined, with three hundred millions of inhabitants. The most powerful corporations in this country were the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, and the now finished Union & Central Pacific Railroads. With such a power as those four or five corporations possess, and with so much money and an army of employes which controls the entire trade of this country, considerable could be accomplished, and the powers of Scott, Vanderbilt, and others, were those of an Emperor.

He closed his lecture by saying that the land-grants to railroads amounted to no less than 207,460,032 acres, an area as large as France, Belgium, and Holland combined.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Signal Service, yesterday morning, reported a moderate temperature all over the country, with snow at Duluth, and cloudy, rainy weather in the region of the lakes. This morning it reports a colder temperature in Northern Minnesota—17 degrees above zero at Breckinridge and 21 degrees at Duluth. Elsewhere throughout the country moderate, with snow in the regions of Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Probabilities—For Tuesday in New England and Middle States, rising barometer, northwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Lower Lakes, winds backing to south and southeast, with rising temperature and followed by cloudy weather on Tuesday night, with falling barometer. For the South Atlantic, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, and increasing cloudiness. For the Gulf States, falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather. The lowest barometer will move eastward to Lake Michigan, preceded by southerly winds and threatening weather from Michigan and Wisconsin southward to Arkansas.

Cautionary signals continue at Boston and Portland, Me. They will be displayed from the lake stations on and after April 1.

BELFAST, Me., March 31.—A severe snow-storm is raging here this evening.

Weekly Chronicle.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 28, 1873.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

During the past week a storm-centre has passed over Dakota, the lakes, and Northern New England; a second northeastward over the Ohio Valley and developing into two, one passing over the Lower Lakes down the St. Lawrence Valley, the other over the Middle and East Atlantic coasts.

Friday, 21.—The snow-storm continued from Michigan and Northern Ohio northeastward to Northern New England and the St. Lawrence Valley, with a northeasterly gale at Quebec. Clearing weather was reported from Massachusetts to New Jersey; cool, clear, or partly cloudy weather, with prevailing northerly to westerly winds, from the Southern States and northwestern sections, except from Mississippi to Texas, where higher temperature and variable winds were experienced.

Saturday, 22.—Cloudy weather, with brisk to northwesterly winds and areas of light rain and snow prevailed from the Lower Lake region to the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, generally clearing away at night. Clear or but slightly cloudy weather, with rising temperature, from the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys; partly cloudy weather over the Upper Lake region and Northwest, with light snow in Minnesota, followed during the afternoon and evening from Minnesota to Kansas by rapidly-falling temperature, winds shifting to brisk and high northwesterly and clearing and clear weather.

Sunday, 23.—An area of cloud and rain extended eastward from the Southwest over Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and southern portions of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Partly cloudy weather and higher temperature were reported from the Atlantic States; clear and clearing weather from the Lake region and Northwest, with lower temperature.

Monday, 24.—The area of cloud and rain continued extending eastward over the South Atlantic and Middle States, with light fresh southerly to easterly winds, but over the Upper Lakes and Lake Erie as light snow, with brisk and high northeasterly winds. It was followed by clear and clearing weather from Western Tennessee and Arkansas to the Gulf. Generally clear weather prevailed over New England, but cloudy weather, with snow, over the Northwest.

Tuesday, 25.—Cloudy weather, and rain, sleet, or snow prevailed over the entire country east of the Mississippi River, except clearing weather for the Western Gulf States, with brisk and high northerly winds and decided fall of temperature; clear and clearing, cold weather and brisk northerly winds over the Northwest; brisk and high easterly to northerly winds from the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes.

Wednesday, 26.—Clear, cold weather and northwesterly winds were generally reported in the morning from the Northwest to the Gulf, which extended eastward, during the day and evening, over the Upper Lakes, Ohio Valley, Pennsylvania, and South and Middle Atlantic coasts; thence eastward rain, sleet, or snow, with brisk and high winds, increasing to a northeast gale at Quebec.

Thursday, 27.—Clear weather continued very generally from the lakes to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, with rising temperature; increasing cloudiness, rising temperature, and brisk to high southerly to easterly winds over the Northwest.

Friday, 28.—The morning reports show clear weather and rising temperature over the Middle and Eastern States; generally cloudy weather over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with rain in the latter; partly cloudy weather from Tennessee to the Upper Lakes and Northwest, with areas of light rain or snow from Missouri to Lake Superior and Minnesota.

The largest total amounts of rain and melted snow during the past week have been reported from the following stations: Port Stanley, 1.12 inches; New Orleans, 1.56; Quebec, 1.60; Kingston, 1.90; Knoxville, 1.95; Lake City, 2.06; and Jacksonville, 2.32. Between 1 and 1½ inches has been reported from eleven other stations.

Published by order of the Secretary of War.
ALBERT J. MYER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Serious Panic in a Church.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—While the funeral services of the Rev. Father Macklin were in progress this morning, at St. John's Catholic Church, a cracking noise created the impression that the gallery was giving away, and there immediately ensued a fearful panic in the rush for egress. Women and children were trampled beneath the crowd, which became immovably wedged about the doors for about ten minutes. Meanwhile, the women and children were being pulled out by stalwart men. Many presented a shocking sight. An excitement was created in the street; ladders were raised to the church windows, and the people were thereby taken out. Many of the clergy, of whom were some twenty in the church, jumped out of a window and went to the front door and announced the safety of the building, but without avail. Soon, however, their fears subsided and the services were resumed. The cracking noise had emanated from the kneeling-board. Some fourteen were wounded, more or less seriously, but none died.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—The total number of persons injured by the church panic is twenty. None have died, although three or four are in a dangerious condition.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 31.—In the House this morning a bill was introduced to repeal the Dayton and Columbus Metropolitan Police law, which was passed last Saturday. A bill was also introduced to authorize towns and cities to exchange lands donated for school purposes for other lands, to be used for the same purpose. A joint resolution was introduced to authorize the Governor to receive proposals for the permanent location of the Girls' Industrial Home. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Senate was not in session this afternoon, and the Senate Chamber was used by the special Committee appointed to investigate certain intimations, made by the Cincinnati *Commercial* and *Enquirer*, as to the use of money upon Senators to secure or retard legislation. A large crowd of visitors was in attendance, and much interest was manifested in the testimony given by Messrs. Halstead, editor of the *Commercial*, and Cockerill, editor of the *Enquirer*. Eight witnesses were examined, but the testimony failed to show any corruption.

The House spent this afternoon in discussing Billar's bill to abolish capital punishment.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 31.—The Senate, to-day, passed a bill giving married women rights to sue and be sued, and hold property in severalty, the same as a femme sole. The same body passed a bill to erect a branch college of the Industrial University for the education of colored teachers; also, a bill to prevent bribery and corruption in office. A bill was introduced in the House releasing all railroads from payment of the principal or interest of State bonds issued to aid in their construction on transferring to the State that amount of stock. The amount of bonds thus proposed to be given to the roads is over $5,000,000.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 31.—The House committee reported, favoring the joint resolution asking the construction of the Niagara Falls Ship Canal. These was a slim attendance, and no business of importance was accomplished.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Briggs has appointed Edwin Thatcher, of Ravenna, County Superintendent of Muskegon, vice Albert H. Burch, resigned. Thatcher is the Republican nominee for the position. Governor Bagley will send in the executive appointment to-morrow.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 31.—The Special Committee on the General Railroad bill have reported the bill, after unanimously agreeing to a few slight changes.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 31.—The extensive saw-mills of Sutherland & Driver, on the bank of the Cumberland at Edgefield, were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The buildings, machinery, and stock of lumber were all burned. The loss is from $50,000 to $75,000, without insurance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 31.—The grist and saw-mills of Kohl & Detling, at Kohlsville, near West Bend, Wis., were burned on Saturday morning. Loss, $30,000; insured for $15,000.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—The death of William Schmidt, to-night, from a stab inflicted last midnight, at the hands of John Henning, promises to afford a capital punishment case for Cincinnati. Henning has been a bar-keeper in the lowest Sunday-night dance saloons over the Rhine, and is reported a desperate character. The doctors, last night, enlarged Schmidt's wound in an effort to replace the protruding bowels. This circumstance will be used by the defense, but good surgeons say it will be of no avail, as the stomach of the man was ripped open. The murderer, after the deed, closed his dirk, flung it into the street, and started off, remarking, "I have done the business for him." The inquest has not yet been held, but developments to the present indicate that the murder was a most brutal and cold-blooded crime. The murderer and the deceased, with two others, had been put out of a saloon for fighting. On the street, Henning renewed the fight, and Schmidt showed an utter disinclination to re-engage in it.

Colored Celebration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31.—The colored people of the city to-day celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. This morning a procession, headed by Rogers' Band, marched through our principal streets. Capt. Bacon's Zouaves, which paraded some fifty muskets, were the principal feature. Without them the procession would have been a failure. At Cook's Hall the order of exercises consisted of dinner, music, and orations by Gov. Beveridge and others. The exercises this evening will consist of music, speeches, and balloting for a silver caster, to be presented to the handsomest lady present. A silver cup is also to be given to the most popular gentleman, in both of which contests neither previous condition of servitude or color will be considered.

Muscular Christianity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 31.—An exciting scene occurred in the Catharine Street African M. E. Church, Newark, last night. The Rev. Mr. Taylor announced, after the sermon, that he had appointed Mrs. Francis leader of the female prayer-meetings for the next quarter, when Mr. Newman jumped to his feet, and said that the pastor had no right to make the appointment. Another man threw off his coat, and jumped over the railing on to the pulpit, and announced in language more vigorous than elegant or pious, his ability and his intention to whip the Rev. Mr. Taylor then and there. Mr. Taylor maintained his coolness, and was preparing for the assault, when the man was seized and hurried out of the Church. The excitement was soon quieted by the intervention of some white people present, and the pastor left the church, after which the congregation dispersed.

Railroad Accidents.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A special from Hartford, Conn., reports the death of Charles M. Barras, the author of the sensational drama of the "Black Crook," near Stamford, Conn., on Saturday night, by falling a distance of seventy feet, while jumping from a train.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A special dispatch says that a missing passenger is supposed to be under the train at the accident reported yesterday from Rutland, Vt., adding another victim to the killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., March 31.—Last Saturday evening, Edward Platt, a coal miner, residing near the Kenosha coal mine, in the southeast part of this township, was going home from this city on a train of coal cars, and while some of the cars were being switched near his destination he by some means fell between the rails, when a number of cars passed over him, crushing and bruising him to such an extent that he died of his injuries yesterday morning. He was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children in poverty.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The funeral of ex-Senator James Dixon, of Hartford, Conn., was largely attended yesterday.

O'Connell, who was shot by A. C. Stillwell, at Little Rock, Ark., on Saturday, died on Sunday morning.

W. T. Landstreet, a commission merchant of Baltimore, accidentally shot himself yesterday, though not inflicting a fatal wound.

A Boston telegram says that the street fight at the North End has resulted in the death of John Rogers, and the arrest of Timothy O'Brien for homicide.

James Mulligan, a dock hand, stabbed, and it is feared fatally injured, Tom Lynch, of Pittsburgh, a boatman, yesterday afternoon, at Evansville, Ind.

The Anti-Temperance Convention of Evansville, Ind., did not nominate a ticket, and, after resolving to vote for none except those favoring their cause, adjourned.

Otto Singer, the gentleman selected by Theodore Thomas to drill the chorus for the May Musical Convention, has arrived at Cincinnati and commenced work.

The Hudson River is open for navigation between Poughkeepsie and New York. The ice in the river opposite Albany has been raised six feet by the flood, but is held stationery by the gorge below.

The Chamber of Commerce of Little Rock, Ark., has appointed a committee of twenty-five to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the St. Louis excursionists on their visit to this city during the next ten days.

George Stevenson, alias Hunter, alias Clark, of Brooklyn, has been arrested in Buffalo, on the charge of grand larceny. The prisoner is alleged to be one of the gang of real estate swindlers said to be needed in Chicago and Brooklyn.

The City Council of Cincinnati met yesterday, and appointed a committee to divide the city in four districts for the election of Police Commissioners next Monday, according to the Metropolitan Police bill passed last Friday.

A statement of the cotton trade of St. Louis for the past three months shows the receipt of 21,305 bales, against 7,745 the same time last year. Of this amount 14,900 bales were sold in that market, against 2,745 bales the same time last year.

At a meeting of the creditors of the banking house of E. S. Scranton & Co., of New Haven, Conn., lately suspended, held yesterday, a committee of seven was appointed to take the necessary measures to force the said firm into involuntary bankruptcy.

AMERICAN BONDS ABROAD.

Railroad Obligations Shirked—Why American Bonds Are Unpopular Abroad—Companies Which Are Not Paying Interest On Their Debts.

From the New York Tribune, March 28.

The trouble with American securities in the German market is attributed to the carelessness, and in some cases the criminality, of railroad companies in the matter of their obligations which have been negotiated in Germany, or have found their way into that country. The German Consul-General said yesterday that a great depreciation had taken place in the price of American railway paper, and that it was received with less favor than in past years. A schedule of the following bonds has been published on which the interest, it is said, is no longer paid, the owners having been compelled to witness a heavy depreciation in their value:

Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad	$4,700,000
Des Moines Valley Railroad	7,000,000
Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati	1,800,000
Georgia Aid Bonds (Brunswick & Albany)	3,330,000
Peninsular (Michigan)	1,800,000
Port Royal	2,500,000
Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis	9,000,000

Some of these companies are substantial, and if they have not done so, will probably pay the interest; but a number are of that class which were "aided" by the "Carpet-Bag" Government of the Southern States. Appended are the latest official facts obtainable in relation to the several companies.

The Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad (a 5-foot gauge) extends from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., a distance of 296 miles; with sidings and other tracks, 14.3 miles long. The rolling stock consists of 20 locomotive engines, 20 passenger cars, 5 baggage and express cars, and 400 freight cars. The road is in the possession of the agents of the State of Alabama, and is operated by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, under a temporary lease. The latest financial statement obtainable is dated June 1, 1871, and shows the authorized capital stock to be $7,000,000; amount paid in, $2,700,000. The funded debt is as follows: First mortgage 8 per cent bonds, guaranteed by the State of Alabama to the extent of $16,000 per mile, payable in coin, principal Jan. 1, 1899, $5,220,000, and on mortgages (not guaranteed) to the extent of $9,000 per mile, payable in currency, principal due Jan. 1, 1899, $2,673,000; total funded debt, $7,893,000. The floating debt is reported at $2,500,000. On Jan. 1, 1871, the Company defaulted on the interest on its bonds as well as those guaranteed for it by Alabama. The State has since paid the interest under an act of its Legislature passed in February, 1871. The State agreed to pay in currency, but the Company guaranteed gold interest. The cost of the road and the equipment up to 1872 was $10,500,000. The Company has from the United States a land grant of six sections per mile of road lying within Alabama, in all amounting to 1,000,000 acres.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad extends from Keokuk, Iowa, to Des Moines, Iowa, 248.5 miles, with sidings and other tracks 20 miles additional, the guage being 4 feet, 8½ inches. The rolling stock as last reported was as follows: Locomotives, 29; passenger cars, 16; baggage, mail, express, 10, and freight cars, 515. A comparison of the several years of its existence shows that, in 1867, with only 162 miles of road, the net revenue was $309,705, while in 1871, with 248½ miles of road, it was only $235,001. The net revenue has never been sufficient to pay the interest on the funded debt. The last exhibit showed the road under the control of the trustees of the mortgage. A proposition had been made with a view to reorganizing the road under the title of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Dakota Railroad, on a basis of $4,000,000, giving to the first bondholder par, to land bondholders 75 per cent, and to the stockholders 25 per cent. The President of the road is N. A. Cowdry.

The Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad extends from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Connersville, Ind., 109 miles. The road was opened for tariff on Sept. 12, 1870, and has traffic guarantees with the Michigan Central, the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and the Ionia & Lansing Railroads. The rolling stock (leased) consists of 7 locomotives; cars—5 passenger, 2 baggage, 82 box-freight, and 155 flat, stock, and coal. The financial statement, dated Jan. 1, 1872, shows a capital stock of $1,000,000, and a funded debt in first mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds, principal due April 1, 1889, $1,800,000; in second mortgages, 8 per cent currency, principal due July 1, 1896, $500,000; total stock and bonds, $3,300,000.

The Brunswick & Albany Railroad extends from Brunswick, Ga., via Albany, Ga., to Eufaula, Ala., a distance of 242 miles, of which 142 are reported in operation, with sidings of 12 miles. The rolling stock consists of 13 locomotives; cars—passenger, 12; baggage, mail, and express, 6; freight, 142. The funded debt consists of first mortgage bonds, $3,630,000 in 6 per cent gold bonds due April 1, 190; and $2,350,000 in 7 per cent gold bonds due April 1, 1893, making a total of $5,650,000. The Company, having defaulted on the payment of interest due April 1, 1872, on its first mortgage bonds, which were guaranteed by the State of Georgia, passed into the hands of a receiver.

The Peninsular Railway is a consolidation of the Peninsular & Michigan, Peninsular of Indiana, Chicago & Blue Island and Indiana Railroads, and extends from Lansing, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., a distance of 205 miles, but is only operated from Lansing to South Bend, Ind., a distance of 118 miles. The rolling consists of 5 locomotives and 4 passenger, and 49 freight cars. On Jan. 1, 1872, the capital stock was $4,000,000, of which $1,995,000 was paid in. The funded debt consists of $1,800,000 of first mortgage 7 per cent sinking fund bonds, due in 1899, and a second series, $979,000, payable in 1,900; making a total of $4,774,000.

The Port Royal Railroad extends from Port Royal Harbor, S. C., to Augusta, Ga., a distance of 110 miles. The financial statement, dated April 1, 1872, shows the authorized capital stock to be $3,000,000; subscribed, $450,000; and paid in, $400,000. The funded debt consists of $2,500,000 in 7 per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due in 20 years.

The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad extends from Sterling, Ill., to East St. Louis, Ill., 294.13 miles, with branches from Rock River to Colona, and from Sagetown to Kerthsburg, Ill, a distance of 25.37 miles, making a total of 319.50 miles. The line was brought into operation in November, 1870. Included in the main line are the following leased railroads: Rock Island & Peoria, and Indianapolis & St. Louis. The following is the rolling-stock: 37 locomotives, and 15 passenger and 935 freight cars. The capital stock is $9,000,000. The funded debt is $9,000,000 in 7 per cent gold bonds, due August, 1918, making a total stock of $18,000,000.

Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—Cerebro-spinal-meningitis is prevailing to an alarming extent in some localities in Kentucky. Many deaths are reported at Carrollton, Owenboro, Bowling Green, and in Ballard County. In the latter, the Circuit Court, which was set for last week, was adjourned on account of the prevalence of the disease.

Railroad News.

TOLEDO, O., March 31.—The City Council have voted to adopt the east line, via Fostoria, Upper Sandusky, Marion, and Delaware, for the appropriation of the $200,000 heretofore voted by the city in aid of a Toledo & Columbus Railroad. The friends of the west line, via Findlay and Kenton, are still hopeful of the success of their enterprise.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Ground was broken to-day at Maysville, Ky., for a branch of the Kentucky & Great Eastern Railroad, between Maysville and Newport. The contractors commenced work amid great enthusiasm at Maysville.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 31.—The bridge of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad over White River was completed to-day, giving Little Rock unbroken connection with St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is not an uncommon sight in Russia to see women working with men at paving the streets.

—They have revived the high pointed heel in Paris just as it was going entirely out of fashion here.

—It is one of the latest fashions for bridesmaids at church weddings to wear bonnets, corresponding in color to their toilettes.

—Long pendant ear-rings have finally gone out of fashion. Now the ladies are wearing studs on the lobe of the ear, or small drops of gold about the size of a cherry.

—Some of the spring bonnets are of the most curious description and style. They form almost a point over the forehead, and are a fine combination of lace, feathers, flowers, jet and hair pins.

—Organists nowadays who perform at fashionable church weddings are furnished beforehand with a list of the music which the happy couple desire to have "discoursed" on the eventful occasion.

—It is related that at a reception given in Cincinnati to Fredrika Bremer, during her visit to this country, "a rich parvenu" sought an introduction to the distinguished lady, and, bent upon doing the agreeable, began conversing in this wise: "How do you do, Miss Bremer? How is your brother Frederick? I'm mighty fond of Fred Bremer's books. Capital books your brother writes. I am proud to meet his sister."

—Sleighing parties we have always known to be promotive of gallantry; but never have we known a more notable display of it than that made by a young man in Lowell. He was so fearful that he might upset his fair companion when it became necessary to turn about, that he unharnessed the horse, caused the young lady to alight, and turned the sleigh round himself. It would be a shame if such tender consideration as this did not have a chance to exert itself in more permanent and tender relations.

—Two drunken fellows in Morgansfield stumbled into a dentist's office the other day, and found lying upon a table a pair of forceps. One of them thereupon proposed to the other that he should play dentist, and, lounging back into the dentist's chair, opened wide his mouth. His companion inserted the forceps, and one by one extracted three sound, strong molars. The patient never uttered a murmur—and thus have been discovered the virtues of Union County whisky as an anesthetic.

—The will of the late Emperor of the French has been proved in England. The personal property which he possessed, sworn to be less than £120,000, he left to the Empress without reserve. The French imperial crown, which he did not possess, he bequeathed to the Prince Imperial, which formality may be interpreted as in the nature of an admonition to Prince Napoleon and other members of the Bonaparte family that the Verhuel line of succession is to take precedence of any other in the eyes of all true Imperialists.

—A nice tale of a jury from Ireland. At Clonmell (South Tipperary) Assizes, they had been hearing a murder case for two days, when a juror began to interrupt the Crown counsel in an unseemly manner, asking him if he had any evidence to sustain the statements he was making. This happened so often that the Lord Chief-Justice directed the juror to be examined by a medical man, who reported that he was, though not exactly drunk, just a bit balmy. Upon this the Court at once discharged the jury, and the whole case is to be tried over again.

—A gentleman living at Cannes, a French Viscount, being anxious respecting the safety of one of his friends residing in Paris, after reading the account in the newspapers of the recent terrific storm, sent him the following facetious telegram: "We hope you have not had a chimney-pot on the top of your head." The following day the telegram was returned to the Viscount from the telegraph office with the following remarks: "The accompanying telegram, not having any sense, must, in accordance with Article 4, be looked at in the light of a secret dispatch, the transmission of which is forbidden."

—The legal meaning of the word "either" was gravely argued in an English Court of Chancery the other day. A certain testator left property, the disposition of which was affected by the "death of either" of two persons. One lawyer insisted that "either" meant both; and in support of this view he quoted Richardson, Webster, Chancer, Dryden, Southey, the story of the Crucifixion, and a passage from Revelations. The Judge suggested that there was an old song in "The Beggar's Opera" which took the other view: "How happy could I be with *either*, were t'other dear charmer away." In pronouncing judgment, the Court ruled that "either" meant one of two, and did not mean "both." It might have that meaning occasionally in poets, but never in a Court of Chancery.

Dining-Room Innovations.

An article in the Paris *Sport* makes mention of two innovations upon the established routine of the dining-room proposed by epicures of that city. One party of these bons vivants is desirous of introducing anew the ancient custom of dining without table-cloths, as was done by the Greeks of old in Europe until the Middle Ages, when they first came into general use under the name of doubliers. They also suggest that the objects used on the table should be still more varied and elegant in material workmanship than is now the case. There is another party of epicures which opposes this plan, and proposes in its stead an innovation in quite another direction. Their wish is not only to maintain the present usage of the table-cloth intact, but even to extend the fashion in the matter of napkins. The ground taken by them is, that the napkins should be changed for the different parts of the dinner, as is done with the plates, wine-glasses, and knives and forks.

Settled With Their Creditors.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—At a meeting of the creditors of Lithgon & Co., and Muldon & Co., this evening, the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting was heard. The Committee found the assets of the firm $740,000, and liabilities, $440,000. The firm asked five years' time to pay its debts, in nine payments, the first payment be made in one year, and proposed to deed to a trustee all the partnership and individual assets, including real property and dower right of partners' wives, the latter amounting to about $300,000. The proposition was promptly accepted, and Henning & Speed, a prominent real estate firm of this city, chosen Trustees. The deed will be made, and the business of the two houses will continue as heretofore under this arrangement.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, March 31.—The steamships Parthia, Italy, Baltic, Corinthian, and Westphalia have arrived out.

STETTIN, March 31.—Arrived, the steamship Humboldt from New York.

BREST, March 31.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York, has arrived.

BOSTON, March 31.—The steamer Hecla, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Murderer Arrested.

BOSTON, March 31.—A man named Daniel S. Marsh, living in Charlestown, was arrested to-day charged with the murder of his own son, an infant 9 months old, in September, 1871, by throwing him from the Fitchburg Railroad bridge. He was taken to the station-house in Charlestown, where he confessed the deed, and the manner in which he committed it.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Budd Doble starts East soon with Rosalind. He could not make a match with Occident.

Lay, the balloonist, made an ascension yesterday. He disappeared in the clouds, and has not yet been heard from.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—At a late hour last night a man was beaten to death at the corner of Eighth and Race streets. Several parties are under arrest.

MARRIAGES.

DALTON—TEST—At Christ Church, Indianapolis, March 27, by the Rector, Nathan F. Dalton, of Chicago, to Mezzie E., daughter of Judge Test, of Indianapolis.

DEATHS.

SAUER—March 31, at half-past 7 a. m., Emelia Sauer, daughter of C. Affeld, and wife of Henry W. Sauer, aged 23 years, 1 month, 10 days.
Funeral to Rosehill at 1 p. m., April 1, from No. 208 Milwaukee-av.

COOPER—In this city, March 30, 1873, Charles Cooper, aged 47 years.
Funeral from late residence, 29 Charles-place, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, April 1, by cars to Rosehill Cemetery.
Scotch papers please copy.

MIER—At Williamsville, Mich., March 28, Otto C. Moor, aged 3 years, son of Dr. Otis and Mary A. Mier, formerly of this city.

BROWN—At Irving Park, March 31, John S. Brown, aged 28 years.
Funeral from late residence, Irving Park, at 10 a. m., Thursday.

CRERAR—In New York City, Monday, March 31, Mrs. Crerar, mother of John Crerar, Esq., of Chicago.

DAY—The funeral services of the late Andrew J. Day will be held at his residence 2?? West Washington-st., this day, at 12:30 p. m. Friends are invited without further notice. A special train will leave the North Western Depot at 2:30 p. m., for Rosehill.

PARKER—Suddenly, March 31, of cerebro spinal meningitis, Lucius Remington, only son of Marvin A. Parker and Mary E. Coburn, aged 5 years.
Funeral Cathedral SS Peter and Paul, Wednesday, April 2, at 1 o'clock. Carriages to Graceland Cemetery. Friends respectfully invited.

PRESTON—On Sunday, March 30, after a lingering illness, Avery R. Preston, aged 37 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 70 East Madison-st., on Tuesday, April 1, at 11 a. m.

RAYMON—The funeral of Mr. Charles Raymon will convene at the Church of the Redeemer, corner Washington and Sangamon-sts., to-day, at 3 o'clock p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS,
Notions, &c.,
Hats and Caps,
Shawls,
Honey-Comb Quilts.
Full line of Hosiery, including
GENTS' BRITISH HOSE,
and, at 11 o'clock, a line of
Brussels, Ingrain, Venetian, and Rug Carpets,
at Auction on Tuesday, April 1, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTHS'
Leather & Serge Wear
Of all Kinds and Varieties.
Women's, Misses' & Children's
Spring Wear, a Full Line,
AT AUCTION,
By Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
BANKRUPT STOCK!
AT AUCTION,
on THURSDAY MORNING, April 3, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 87 Market-st., consisting of
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Cloths and Piece Goods, Umbrellas, Satchels, &c.
By order of George W. Campbell, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.
By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.
The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.
The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.
The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.
Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Carriages, Phaetons, Top & Open Buggies, and Harness,
By auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10 a. m., at "Exchange," 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE RETAIL STOCK
OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Cassimeres, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Straw Goods, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, etc.,
By auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, at 9½ a. m., at salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
LARGE SALE OF
CONDEMNED HOUSES,
At Auction, on Tuesday, April 1, at 10 a. m. on the premises. The houses on Block bounded by Carroll, Wayman, Union, and Desplaines-sts.
The buildings must be removed at once, as the property is to be used for railway purposes. Terms cash. Sale peremptory. By
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auct'rs.

Important & Peremptory Sale
BY AUCTION, OF
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE
GENUINE
OIL PAINTINGS,
At 183 Madison-st.,
Between Wells and LaSalle-sts.,
Commencing on THURSDAY, April 3, at 2 o'clock, and Evening at 7 1-2 p. m.
The collection embraces many fine and original works from the easels of American and Foreign Artists.
The Frames are first-class, Gold Leaf, and are sold with Paintings.
Collection on exhibition, with Catalogues, on Wednesday, April 2.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By HODGES & CO.
HODGES & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
The entire contents, on TUESDAY, APRIL 1, at 10 a. m., on the corner of Fulton and Peoria-sts., No. 18, one block north of Randolph-st., fine
Parlor and Marble-Top Chamber Sets,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
Brussels, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, large Cooking-Range, Parlor Stove, Crockery, Pictures, Mirrors, Cutlery, &c., &c. D. LONG, Salesman.
N. B.—The auction sale advertised at 73 Robey-st., we are requested to postpone, on account of sickness.
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS & CO.
HAVENS & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 9:30 a. m., sharp, on the premises, 127 North Halsted-st.,
A Good Dwelling.
Lease of lot to run one year from May 1, 1873. Only $100 a year ground rent.
HAVENS & CO.,
63 South Canal-st.

HAVENS & CO.
Will sell at Auction Tuesday, April 1, at 10 a. m., on premises
127 North Halsted-st.,
A nice 8-room dwelling-house; also, lease of ground for one year, from May 1, 1873. For further particulars, apply to HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.
R. G. GOODWILLIE, Agent.

HAVENS & CO.
Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 9:30 a. m., at
63 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Yankee Notions.
A large line of FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. A large lot of small CHROMOS, &c.
HAVENS & CO.,
63 South Canal-st.